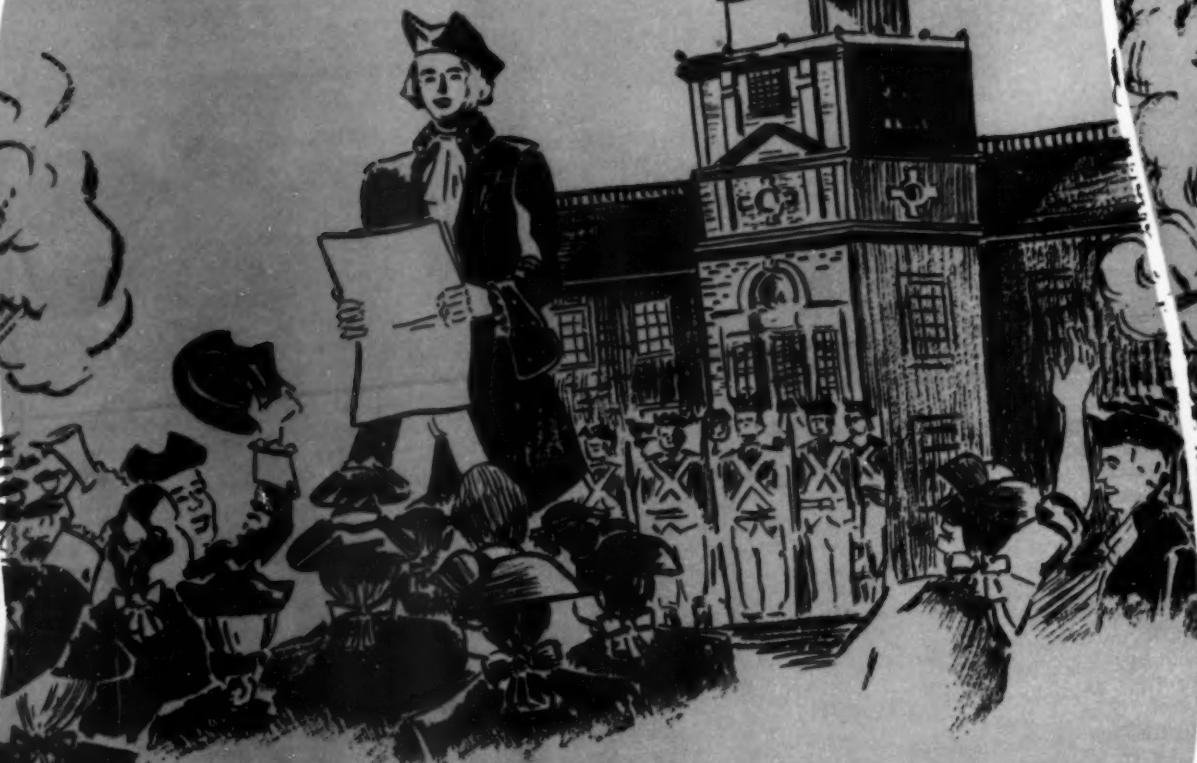


NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

September 1953



"We, the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America"

NATIONAL REPUBLIC
A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE
WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE
PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PER-
ISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by
NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh
Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch
Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J.
Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post
Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879

WALTER S. STEELE,
Editor and General Manager
HERBERT G. MOORE,
Managing Editor
DR. ROSCOE J. C. DORSEY,
Vice-President and General Counsel
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Counsel

Vol. XLI SEPTEMBER, 1958 No. 5

CONTENTS

	Page
A Peek Behind the Iron Curtain	1
America, Awake!	2
<i>Grace Emily Winslow</i>	
Why You Pay So Much for Coal	3
<i>Frederick William Leu</i>	
The Real Story of Progressive Education	5
<i>Dr. Felix Wittmer</i>	
U. S. Ports Vulnerable to Enemy Attack	7
<i>William O. Foss</i>	
The Enemy Within Our Gates	9
Editorials	11
The Truth About Karl Marx	13
<i>Alva Franklin Hart</i>	
Plutarch Tells Us About Lycurgus	15
<i>George W. Grupp</i>	
Accents by Ace	16
<i>Anne C. Errington</i>	
Shakespeare and TV	17
<i>John Jay Daly</i>	
Is the Kremlin Ready To Move?	19
<i>Herbert G. Moore</i>	
The National Zoological Park	21
<i>H. Paul Caemmerer</i>	
Communist Menace Abroad	27
<i>Paul R. Bish</i>	
Turning Searchlight on Reds	Inside
<i>Walter S. Steele</i>	Back Cover

Front Cover Artwork by Joseph E. Ruttkay

FEATURED in this issue . . .

THE IRON CURTAIN exists for just one reason—to disrupt the lines of communication between East and West, between the slave world and the free world. And it works both ways. The slaves must be prevented from hearing about life where men are free, and at the same time every effort must be employed to keep us from learning the truth about conditions where men have lost their individual identities and exist only for their masters. But no barrier

WAY
PAGE

who have somehow managed to survive a Washington summer, that is good news. But there's bad news mixed with it, for it also means that we will soon have to think about starting the furnace. And for those of us who have not yet converted to oil, that spells c-o-a-l. Frederick William Leu tells us *Why You Pay So Much for Coal* on Page 3 this month. The villain of this piece is a chap who hides behind a pair of bushy eyebrows—John L. Lewis in case you didn't know. Mr. Lewis doesn't have to worry much about the cost of coal. He draws down a juicy salary of \$50,000 a year, plus expenses, plus a sleek, black limousine, plus a lot of other things, and we don't need to tell you that that will pay for enough tons to keep the old boy plenty warm this winter. In fact, we would be willing to settle for his expense account, and forget the salary and other extras. Unless his appetite can be curbed, Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers may wake up some fine morning to discover that they have priced themselves right out of jobs.

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

WY RIES

one, ever. We are worse and worse on all counts of view. Hunger and misery are weighing on us more horribly than ever, while terror and fear have made us inhuman. I don't know if it is still worth living any longer in such conditions, or to end all this torture once and for all. All of us who are free have some health left, but those who are in prison are in terrible suffering. Of my sisters who are in jail we have some information that they are still living. Of our younger brother it is said that he is no longer alive. We are very sad, we have had great sorrows, sorrows that will remain with us for rest of our lives.

"Mother is with us—she has grown very old. I have infinite pity for her, that of all her sons she can see none of them again. And I pity her too that she cannot have even something decent to eat and that she is so thin and pale. In addition to not having human food, you have to work very hard and run after a slice of bread and stay in queues hours upon hours to get that piece of bitter bread. And besides that you have to try to sell whatever small thing you still possess

in order to be able to buy that piece of bread. Life is expensive and the things we can sell are estimated at prices, a mockery. The food—for nothing to be thought of here—has reached fantastic heights. The salaries are ridiculous to the point of insanity.

If you not tell anybody there that you received a visit from us. You know that I am courageous, but it no longer makes sense when you are surrounded by us. Everyone is now a spy and an enemy. Now absolutely everything you are doing, eating, where you are going, whom you are meeting, what you are thinking about and even what you are thinking. Now also what you did and what all your ancestors did, what all your relatives, even the collaterals, the time they were born until this very day. And you are not only guilty of what you do now, but of what you did during all your life, your ancestors, and even if you have done nothing and they neither, having no political record, in that situation or fortune, you are still guilty. incredible what happens in the 20th century country forgotten by God. At night may the Lord protect you from hearing the door-bell, because it ceases to beat, for you don't know what it is perquisition, or they may have come to take you away—nobody says anything. He would dare to make the slightest protest will in a minute disappear forever. The death penalty has been introduced for small and sundry sins. But bad days are, I have a horrible fear that everything will from worse to worse until the end.

Nevertheless, that what I am writing you is very pale compared to the reality. I close praying again never to write anymore, to no one."



Communist Fable

NATIONAL REPUBLIC
A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by
NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.

Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.50 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879

WALTER S. STEELE,
Editor and General Manager
HERBERT G. MOORE,
Managing Editor
DR. RONCOE J. C. DORSEY,
Vice-President and General Counsel
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Counsel

Vol. XLI SEPTEMBER, 1958 No. 5

CONTENTS

	Page
A Peek Behind the Iron Curtain	1
America, Awake!	2
Grace Emily Winslow	2
Why You Pay So Much for Coal	3
Frederick William Leu	3
The Real Story of Progressive Education	5
Dr. Felix Wittmer	5
U. S. Ports Vulnerable to Enemy Attack	7
William O. Foss	7
The Enemy Within Our Gates	9
Editorials	11
The Truth About Karl Marx	13
Alva Franklin Hart	13
Plutarch Tells Us About Lycurgus	15
George W. Grupp	15
Accents by Ace	16
Anne C. Errington	16
Shakespeare and TV	17
John Jay Daly	17
Is the Kremlin Ready To Move?	19
Herbert G. Moore	19
The National Zoological Park	21
H. Paul Caemmerer	21
Communist Menace Abroad	27
Paul R. Bish	27
Turning Searchlight on Reds	Inside
Walter S. Steele	Back Cover

Front Cover Artwork by Joseph E. Ruttkay

FEATURED in this issue . . .

THE IRON CURTAIN exists for just one reason—to disrupt the lines of communication between East and West, between the slave world and the free world. And it works both ways. The slaves must be prevented from hearing about life where men are free, and at the same time every effort must be employed to keep us from learning the truth about conditions where men have lost their individual identities and exist only for their masters. But no barrier can ever be completely effective, and occasionally a bit of information manages to slip through. This month on Page 1 we are privileged to offer one of those rare letters which reveal the true picture. We have entitled it *A Peek Behind the Iron Curtain*, and for obvious reasons the writer of this tragic letter must remain unknown. Perhaps she has already been imprisoned, as she feared. Possibly she has now been liquidated, and, if so, maybe she is fortunate because, as she suggests, even death is preferable to this kind of existence. But in any case, the writer was a living human being at the time this letter was penned, and her story of starvation and misery and fear must strike horror into the hearts of all free men. Just two things sustain these people behind Moscow's Iron Curtain—their indestructible faith in God and that faint glimmer of hope, the hope of eventual liberation.

* * *

EDUCATION must always remain a first concern of the American people, for our school children and our college students are targets of the forces of the Left. That is why we usually feature an article or two on this subject in every issue. This month we present *The Real Story of Progressive Education* by Dr. Felix Wittmer, and *America, Awake!* by Grace Emily Winslow.

* * *

THERE'S some real food for thought for thinking people between the covers this month. We particularly call your attention to *The Truth About Karl Marx* by Alva Franklin Hart, a builder of homes during working hours who spends his spare time fighting the menace that would destroy those homes; *Plutarch Tells Us About Lycurgus*, an interesting story about pre-Marxist Communism by George W. Grupp; and *Accents by Ace* by Anne C. Errington. You will be reading more contributions by Mrs. Errington in future issues, for she is a dedicated American who has long been fighting subversive forces.

* * *

SEPTEMBER IS WITH US, and that means that winter and cold weather are not far away. To those of us who have somehow managed to survive a Washington summer, that is good news. But there's bad news mixed with it, for it also means that we will soon have to think about starting the furnace. And for those of us who have not yet converted to oil, that spells c-o-a-l. Frederick William Leu tells us *Why You Pay So Much for Coal* on Page 3 this month. The villain of this piece is a chap who hides behind a pair of bushy eyebrows—John L. Lewis in case you didn't know. Mr. Lewis doesn't have to worry much about the cost of coal. He draws down a juicy salary of \$50,000 a year, plus expenses, plus a sleek, black limousine, plus a lot of other things, and we don't need to tell you that that will pay for enough tons to keep the old boy plenty warm this winter. In fact, we would be willing to settle for his expense account, and forget the salary and other extras. Unless his appetite can be curbed, Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers may wake up some fine morning to discover that they have priced themselves right out of jobs.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A PEEK BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

ONLY RARELY do we come upon the complete text of an authentic letter from behind the Iron Curtain. The one below presents a tragic picture of life in a captive land long under the heel of the dreaded Russian secret police.

For obvious reasons the name of the writer, and the point of origin, are withheld. The letter reached the U. S. A. late in June, 1953, by courier, and was placed in the *Congressional Record* for July 21, on page A-4786. The Congressional sponsor was the Hon. Charles J. Kersten (R), of Wisconsin. Reading it, no one can doubt that an historic political explosion is in the making in Eastern Europe, where the spirit of freedom is once more on the march. As President Eisenhower has said (American Legion speech, August, 1952): "The American conscience can never know peace until these people are restored again to being masters of their own fate." The letter follows:

"MY DEARS: I am happy to have this unique occasion, perhaps the last, to write to you and to warn you not to write anymore, ever, under any form and circumstances.

"The letter you wrote to me caused me trouble and great anxieties. I don't know what will finally happen. I fear greatly for myself, if the inquiries are going any further it will mean for me, that I shall see no more the daylight and so neither would I see you, ever again. That is why I beg of you not to write anymore to any one, ever. We are worse and worse off from all points of view. Hunger and misery are weighing on us more horribly than ever, while terror and fear have made us inhuman. I don't know if it is still worth living any longer in such conditions, or to end all this torture once and for all. All of us who are free have some health left, but those who are in prison are in terrible suffering. Of my sisters who are in jail we have some information that they are still living. Of our younger brother it is said that he is no longer alive. We are very sad, we have had great sorrows, sorrows that will remain with us for rest of our lives.

"Mother is with us—she has grown very old. I have infinite pity for her, that of all her sons she can see none of them again. And I pity her too that she cannot have even something decent to eat and that she is so thin and pale. In addition to not having human food, you have to work very hard and run after a slice of bread and stay in queues hours upon hours to get that piece of bitter bread. And besides that you have to try to sell whatever small thing you still possess

in order to be able to buy that piece of bread. Life is very expensive and the things we can sell are estimated at derisive prices, a mockery. The food—for nothing else can be thought of here—has reached fantastic prices and the salaries are ridiculous to the point of nonexistence.

"I beg of you not tell anybody there that you received news from us. You know that I am courageous, but courage no longer makes sense when you are surrounded by hyenas. Everyone is now a spy and an enemy. They know absolutely everything you are doing, eating, where you are going, whom you are meeting, what you are talking about and even what you are thinking. They know also what you did and what all your ancestors and what all your relatives, even the collaterals, did from the time they were born until this very moment. And you are not only guilty of what you do yourself now, but of what you did during all your life, you and your ancestors, and even if you have done nothing and they neither, having no political record, no important situation or fortune, you are still guilty.

"It is incredible what happens in the 20th century in this country forgotten by God. At night may the saints protect you from hearing the door-bell, because your heart ceases to beat, for you don't know what it may be, perquisition, or they may have come to take again one of you away—nobody says anything. He who would dare to make the slightest protest will in a short time disappear forever. The death penalty has been introduced for small and sundry sins. But bad as things are, I have a horrible fear that everything will go from worse to worse until the end.

"I feel nevertheless, that what I am writing you is extremely pale compared to the reality. I close praying you again never to write anymore, to no one."



Communist Fable

AMERICA. AWAKE!

By GRACE EMILY WINSLOW

WHAT a strange circumstance that our Department of Education should set itself upon a pedestal and claim to be above the right of any Congressional committee to learn if there are Socialists or Reds among its members, or among school teachers. By what reasoning do these administrators arrive at the conclusion that it is no business of the public what members of their department, or what school teachers think, or of their affiliations?

They would deprive parents of their right to protect their children from subversive influences in school.

The Reds and Socialists are, of course, working along different lines in their avowed efforts to overthrow our Government. The first would do it through violence; the second would do it in a quasi-Constitutional manner. But there is little difference in the ultimate objective.

At a hearing before the Senate Investigating Committee witnesses not only refused to answer questions, as to whether they were Reds, but challenged the committee's authority to ask such questions—claiming the committee has no right to investigate educational activities.

At one hearing 30 teachers not only refused to say whether they were Reds, but accused the committee of putting itself in an un-Constitutional position by asking such questions.

Dr. Bella Dodd, a former teacher herself, who confessed that for many years she was a Communist, declared in her testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New York City that 1,500 United States teachers are Reds—are card-carrying Communists.

Miss Dodd said that while at Hunter College her English teacher influenced her into becoming a Communist, and that while she herself was an instructor in that college she persuaded many of her students to become Communists.

A Washington woman indignantly complained, "My little girl came from school and told me, 'Teacher says there is no God.'"

I was a dinner guest of an American family. When my host asked God's blessing on the meal his 11-year-old grand-daughter did not bow her head. When he said "Amen," she gave her head a defiant toss as though to say, "None of that nonsense for me."

Her late father had been a clergyman. Her mother was an active church worker, and was trying to interest that daughter in spiritual matters, but without success.

Where could she have gotten that attitude of mind but from Red, atheistic school teachers?

A radical said to me, "It's none of the parents' business what their children are taught in school.

That is the business of the Department of Education."

God and His Bible are in disgrace. They have been expelled from most of our public schools, and Red atheistic teachers are taking their place.

Parents who bear the children, feed and clothe them, and pay the teachers' salaries, have no way to prevent their youngsters being taught in school that there is no Almighty God—that the Bible is not the greatest literature in the world, and that the Ten Commandments are not the foundation of all law, God being entirely left out of the picture.

Need we wonder at the rapid increase in juvenile delinquency throughout the United States, and that our prisons are over-crowded?

The Pilgrims, on landing at Plymouth, at once built a church and school-house. Their women and children walked through snow to church services, protected from wild Indians and ferocious beasts by their men with muskets on their shoulders. They sat in a cold building to listen to the preaching from the Word of God.

School was opened with Bible reading and prayer, and there was home family worship. Children learned to pray at their mother's knee. They memorized Bible verses, and were taught obedience and to respect their elders. And so were produced some God-loving, God-serving, great men and women who founded this Nation, and wrote upon our money, "IN GOD WE TRUST."

Parents have a right to insist that in school their children be taught to reverence God, and to learn about and to appreciate our rich heritage of Americanism, and that there be omitted the imagined attractiveness of the obnoxious theories of Karl Marx, and others of his ilk.

How much longer will God-loving parents and other loyal Americans put up with these intolerable conditions?

If the Department of Education, and the school teachers, who refuse to answer the committee's questions, had nothing to hide, they could have no fear of the investigation.

May we say of the insolence in refusing to answer questions by the Senate Investigating Committee:

"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he hath grown so great?"

A 1939 REPORT ON PRO-RED CLERGY

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS granted Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and the Rev. Jack McMichael, and the charges of J. B. Matthews and others, have focused attention on certain clergymen who, unwittingly or not, have given support to Communist front groups. And many people are under the impression that this issue is a recent development and part of a well-planned attack on the church itself.

But as long ago as 1939 the NATIONAL REPUBLIC exposed the problem in a series of articles by the Rev. L. Peres Buroker, entitled *Left Wingers in the Church*. These articles dealt primarily with the Rev. William B. Spofford and the left-wing Church League for Industrial Democracy, but mention was also made of some churchmen who are currently in the headlines, such as Dr. Harry F. Ward. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC is invariably first in bringing such matters to light.

WHY YOU PAY SO MUCH FOR COAL

By FREDERICK WILLIAM LEU

WE WOULD LIKE to think of coal and coke in terms of British Thermal units, but coal fits into our economy more importantly than that. Your plastic clock or radio case may have come, originally, from an American coal mine. Your clothing may be dyed with coal derivatives. Your bedroom slippers may be made of it, your dentifrice may be flavored with it, your wife's stockings made of it—with air and water added—or you may cook with manufactured gas that once was coal. From the processing of bituminous coal into coke come some 200,000 chemical items.

When a man can earn \$16.35 for an actual 6½ hours of time spent in the mines at bringing our coal, what incentive is there for an education?

Folks don't like to mine coal, but they do it without authoritative coercion. Let's see if we can dry some of the countless tears of those who have, over past decades, "bled" for the so-called "poor coal miner."

A pick, for mining coal, has not been utilized toward that objective for many years. Most underground coal mining has been done with machinery. Up ground strip mining is done with a power shovel.

There is danger, of course, but the coal mining accidents increase, or decrease, in direct ratio to the care given by the miners to safety conditions, imposed by the mine owners and state laws and concurred in by the union.

The coal miner is today the highest paid workman in any major industrial field in the United States.

The mine worker of today measures up to the average worker in the matter of intelligence. He is no longer the intellectual derelict, cast upon our shores by a cruel fate.

Most men mine coal because they can't make a comparable income in any other endeavor.

Of the more than 120,000 miners, who joined the World War II armed forces, many refused to go back to coal mining, though many who tried other work have drifted back, largely due to the monotony of the production line in other industries.

A miners' welfare plan was created in 1946, by a contract to pay into the fund five cents per ton of coal mined. The period that this sum was in effect was from June 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947. The first payment, by the mine operators, was made on August 15, 1946, though the pension payments did not begin until September, 1948. Production, for the five cents per ton period, was 548,946,000 tons of coal and the welfare payments thereby amounted to \$27,447,300. One year later the entire fund had been exhausted.

From July 1, 1947, to July 1, 1948, the sum the coal producers were forced to pay into the miners' welfare fund was ten cents per ton. During this period the bituminous mines produced 497,235,000 tons, at ten cents per ton, adding to the fund a total of \$49,723,500.

From July 1, 1948, to March 5, 1950, the producers'



International News Photo

Laugh and the World Laughs With You Is an Ancient Cliche, But the American Public Usually Weep When the Man Behind the Eyebrows Laughs—Because It Generally Means Higher Coal Prices.

contribution to the miners' welfare fund was raised to 20 cents per ton. The mines produced for that period 654,877,000 tons of coal. At 20 cents per ton the fund was enriched by another \$130,975,000.

Note, please, the first payment August 15, 1946, of five cents per ton of coal mined. This payment of \$27,447,300 whetted the imaginations of the power-hungry menage of the patriarch, John L. Lewis. For the second payment period the astronomical payment of \$49,723,500 must have made the "Wall Street capitalistic pigs" think quite seriously, no doubt, of doffing their banker togas to take up the mine union business, for it is truly a business, totally devoid of an even elemental phase of the altruistic labor endeavor. Fool no one, least of all yourself, that John L. Lewis would stop there, as the throne he has built for himself will



Harris & Ewing

John L. Lewis and His Wife Arrive for a Party at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

topple once he is unable longer to bring home the bacon, of one kind or another, to those who will keep on taking as long as there is anything left to take, regardless of the effect it has on the basic economic conditions in this country, or as applied to the coal industry. And, of course, he's not forgetting where his own income stems from.

Note the above period, from July 1, 1948, to March 5, 1950, brought into the mine coffers \$130,975,000. It goes still higher as the 20 cents per ton welfare payment becomes 30 cents per ton, from March 5, 1950. Including this last mentioned period, which brought in greatly in excess of \$200,000,000, gross welfare receipts exceeded the staggering total of 450 millions of dollars.

These figures are a near approximation of the money paid into the welfare fund. This fund is completely the work of the United Mine Workers. Then there are the other miners' benefits to be met by the mine operators. There are vacation pay, death benefits, funeral expenses, hospital and medical care, social security, state workmen's compensation, etc. The cost of these latter services to the mine operators has not been calculated by this writer.

Rather livable homes, for the most part, are provided by the mine owners, at a very reasonable rental, some for as low as \$15 per month. It is true that all mine-built homes are not palaces, for the condition of the homes depends upon the financial stability of the mining company and the care given the living abode by its occupants, the miners' families. Large families often work havoc on any house.

The welfare fund is administered by a board of three members and an official staff. The headquarters is known as the United Mine Workers of America Retirement and Welfare Fund. It is located at 907 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The trustees are paid \$35,000 per year. Lewis, it is said, accepts no salary from the fund, being content—at three score years and ten—plus—with \$50,000 annual salary paid him by the United Mine Workers, plus expenses of course. Charles A. Owen, New York, N. Y., represents the mine owners; Josephine Roche, Denver, Colorado, the public, and Lewis the miners. They act as the Board of Trustees of that fund. The domination, by Chairman John L. Lewis, has operated to make the distribution of the fund, much as he jolly well pleased, within the scope of the law.

QUITE a drain on the resources of the coal mining business, don't you think? Almost proof that high wages, *per se*, do not always produce a healthy industrial condition. Would almost make an analytic personage think that a few union "big brass," such as the John Lewis type, could take over the government without consulting the voters and the union members. The irony of it, however, comes in the form of propaganda from the lesser lights of the Lewis menage through protests, such as the following.

Having priced coal right out of the cellars of many households, by their wage, welfare fund and countless fringe benefits, President Adolph Pacifico, District 6, United Mine Workers of America, has this to say with regard to the importation of fuel oil: "Every time one of these tankers ties up at an American dock, it brings not only a quarter of a million barrels of fuel oil, but it brings as well job discharges for 63 American coal miners, for a full year." Not one word of what prompted these importations. People are now burning oil who never dreamed of it when coal was more economically available. John P. Busarello, President of

District 5, United Mine Workers, has this to say: "The present practice of dumping imported residual oil is now eating away at the pillars of our economic security, because American industry, such as coal * * * cannot compete with its low prices."

Self-pity is a virulent disease, among men, women, children, and union leaders and some of their followers.

The year 1949 was a white year for the coal mines. The black stuff remained beneath the soil surface.

For 110 days, out of a possible 298 working days, the coal mines were closed. April 1, May 30, June 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 4 and September 5, November 11 and 24, and December 26 were holidays. That would add 14 more days off for the miners that year.

This picture was painted by an artist at monopolistic unionism. He brought to this country the old world dogma of keeping the serf of the coal pits poor and partially hungry so that they could control him. It was a mere coincidence that such a policy would insure him his continuance in a salary bracket that makes him the envy of the income tax officials. Never in all the European sojourn of the Lewis antecedents could they have envisioned a salary of \$50,000 per year,

except were he to become the king of the British Empire, and there wasn't much chance of that. But then he can satisfy himself with the fact that in this era, heavy lies the head of a king who wears a crown.

Lewis breathes the breath of monopoly into the United Mine Workers. If the same tactics were practiced by any other industry in these United States, they would bring to that industry the ire of the Federal Attorney General and prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Why not the same treatment for the dictator of the coal pits?

Because Lewis wished to reduce the industrial coal pile so he might improve his bargaining position, he staged hit and run strikes throughout the year of 1949. During that year workers were kept out of the mines by the union leaders 12 days in March. April 1 and 30 were holidays. May 30 was a holiday. In June there was another week of strike, five work days, then five holidays. In July there were three more holidays and only three days of work, then 11 days on strike. The month of August chalked up 12 more days of strike. In September there were three (See COAL, Page 32)



Wide World Photo

Back in 1940, When the United Mine Workers Celebrated Their 50th Anniversary in Columbus, Ohio, The Hammer and Sickle Hung High Over the Head of John L. Lewis as He Addressed the Delegates.

THE REAL STORY OF PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

ORIGINALLY, and basically, there is nothing wrong with "progressive" education. Over the centuries, it has been a slow and gradual rediscovery and new discovery of the means to develop human personality. Most of its sound ideas were already known to the wise men of the Roman Empire, the two Plinys, and also Seneca.

What has been called "progressive" education, long before John Dewey made himself the spearhead of what he instituted and promoted it to be in the United States, is the sensible application of what we know about man to a patient cultivation of man's more desirable potentialities.

In simple terms, the "progressive" educator is no wiser than the gardener who knows that he can't grow roses and chrysanthemums at the same time, and that the two require different nurture. Long before the term "progressive" education came into usage, it was regarded as self-evident that a child or youth will learn most easily whenever he realizes that mastery of a subject will aid his own growth. On the other hand, it has been held obvious for generations that he will balk at being subjected to labor whose usefulness he does not grasp.

The roots of "progressive" education, which aims at raising the standard of all men and women, and at respecting every man's dignity beyond dogmatic, national or racial limitations, reach to the gentle and profound Johann Amos Comenius (Komensky), the last Bishop of the Moravian Brethren, of the 17th century. Michelet was quite right in calling the Bohemian sage the Galileo of education.

Just as in science we have progressed from Galileo to Newton, Pasteur and Einstein, education has advanced to Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel. The task of science, in comparison, has been easier than that of education because (in relative terms) it essentially deals with tangibles. Education, which is concerned with the mind and soul, even in its daily functions depends more on the art of intuition, on that which defies physical measurements.

The genuine achievements of modern so-called "progressive" education, which is focused on the individual's especial abilities, desires and external circumstances, and which views him as a dynamic, growing being, desirous of acting significantly in group relationships, belong to the era preceding World War I. Cecil Reddie of England, Edmond Demolins of France, and Hermann Lietz of Germany showed the way, and obtained magnificent results. It may surprise some readers, but there was in many ways more freedom of the mind in the craftsmanlike education of England, France and Germany of half a century ago than there is today in America's education which has been indoctrinated, perverted and debauched by the school of John Dewey.

While it would be unfair to deny John Dewey's good intentions, it would even be more unfair to identify

him with the venerable institution of "progressive" education. Yet, that is exactly what our educators, cunningly or thoughtlessly, have been doing. They have surrendered to the concept of the materialist pragmatist who, in the name of tolerance, intolerantly captured and misused the pride of our western traditions.

Strongly influenced by the teachings of Karl Marx and assorted socialists, John Dewey erroneously believed that mass education could only be achieved by the elimination of bogeyman capitalism. Assisted by a crew of associates, he consequently proceeded to graft his personal social and political creed of the collectivist society upon the rather undogmatic body of our ever progressive education.

It is quite true that none of the great western educators has known all the truth, and that all of them, as our civilization evolved, begged correction and elaboration. The inconsistencies of the piously loving Comenius, who tried to reconcile science and faith as best he could, are undeniable. The inherent contradictions of the ill-balanced genius Rousseau hit you between the eyes. Education has progressed beyond them.

The fallacies of Dewey and his school, after the debacle of the New Deal-Fair Deal era, are now patent and pitiful to behold. It is now time to return from these aberrations to our eminently more modern Constitutional traditions. To mend our foundations, we must now tackle the arduous task of rejecting the Deweyite collectivist assault on our spiritual and political freedoms.

To be sure, there will always be tension between the prerogatives of the individual, and the demands of the group. Our fortune itself depends on the ever-renewed balance of these conflicting tendencies. Yet it was John Dewey's tragic error to shift education's emphasis from individualist concerns to the egalitarian materialist gospel of mass education.

Let us be succinct: we are here not denying the inherent right of every American to as much education as he can individually absorb. We wholeheartedly advocate it. The school house, besides the church, is



Enid (Oklahoma) Morning News
The 'Progressive' Professor Gets Back to His Classroom.

the symbol of the vigorous, independent, forward-striving American community. American schools may claim an honorable share in raising the standard and customs of the average American beyond that of any other national. It is not our public schools as such which have aroused the protest of Americans.

It is our love of the public schools and our firm belief in the creative newness of our Constitutional principles which make us protest against and combat the usurpation of America's "progressive" education by the followers of the Romantic and utopian leveler, John Dewey. Ironically, Dewey has been labeled a pragmatist and is therefore considered to have been particularly scientific. In reality, he is no more scientific than the Romantic speculative philosopher, Marx, who deceived the masses by a Teutonic display of incoherent and often undigested data.

The good in John Dewey, i.e., his insistence on natural growth involving experiences and his abhorrence of merely formalistic learning from books, is nothing new. It had long before him been suggested by representatives of western civilization. In the evolution of such fine qualities, John Dewey and his school form but one of many phases of "progressive" education.

The bad in Dewey, as we see it, is also nothing new. Materialistic neglect of man's spiritual-religious preeminence and emphasis on a theoretical ideal of "group dynamics" and socialistic "subservience to the common good" may boast of predecessors throughout more than two centuries. It was Dewey's evil role to make the theoretical and impractical gospel of socialism the very content of "progressive" education.

John Dewey, who is now revered by our educators from Columbia Teachers to George Peabody Teachers College, and from the Harvard School of Education to California, as a quasi-divinity of progressivism, has thus succeeded in attacking, seizing and corroding American education at its core. Aided by a tremendously successful group of educator-politicians who still, as a matter of ceremony, burn incense before Columbia Teachers College as the hearth and home of their movement, he made Americans believe that the liberty-destroying panacea of socialism would engender new liberties. Dewey perpetrated the hoax of identifying socialism with "progressive" education, and liberalism with socialism.

No wonder that so many idealistic youths, eager to serve the cause of freedom, fell for the Soviet swindle of the Progressive Party, and the Young Progressives of America. Their minds had been conditioned by the contemporary American version of "progressive" education. No wonder that John Dewey's one-time protege and product, the socialist progressive educator, George S. Counts, of Columbia Teachers College, in the 1952 elections was a candidate for Senator of the so-called Liberal Party.

We might fill volumes with mere quotations from the books of our all-powerful "progressive" educators to prove that they formed a clique to propagate socialism in every school of the Nation. A few rare exceptions to the contrary, you had to be a socialist at heart to get on the right committees, make a name for yourself and have yourself pushed into the chair of an education department of almost any leading university.

"The Marxian analysis was probably the most important and illuminating contribution to social theory in the nineteenth century," says Columbia Teachers' Jesse H. Newlon in *Education for Democracy in Our Time* (1939). He called for a new political party which "would move toward a gradual socialization of the principal utilities and key industries that are sick or recalcitrant." The opus appeared in the McGraw-Hill Series in Education, whose consulting editor, Professor Harold Benjamin, along with Counts, Rugg, Goslin, Childs and numerous top officials of the National Education Association, formed the general staff of the "progressive" education clique in this land.

The trusting American citizen, taking it for granted that our teachers, supported by public funds, will carry out their mandate of cultivating the energy-releasing, wise and modern traditions of our Constitution, does not know and hardly dares believe that the bosses of "progressive" education have conspired to turn America into a socialist, non-profit society.

Dare the Schools Build a New Social Order?, the socialistic treatise by Dewey disciple and lieutenant, George S. Counts, became the bible of "progressive" educators. Those, who affected admiration for it, were helped into key positions, as editors of educational magazines or textbook series, keynote speakers at annual conventions, directors and program chairmen of institutes and workshops, and permanent chairmen of the integration departments at our teachers colleges.

There is no denying that John Dewey, George Counts and their associates have been most honorable, humane and dedicated men who have wanted to build the "new society" according to their vision. The trouble, more for America than for themselves, is that their vision has been impractical and has led us to

the follies of the past Roosevelt-Truman era. After all, both Dr. Dewey and Dr. Counts at one time were idolaters of the Soviet system. They made the pilgrimage to the Socialist fatherland and wrote about it in glowing terms. Later on, when Stalin, by his ineffable processes of totalitarian alchemy, changed their most revered idols—men like Radek and Bukharin—into corpses, Dewey, Counts and other "progressive" educators turned away from the U.S.S.R. and denounced her.

RUSSIA, they claimed, had made a mockery of the real socialism or, as some asserted, had never tried it. Yet, while ever more cautious in using the appropriate terms to circumscribe socialism, they stubbornly clung to the ideal as such.

Because, through John Dewey, George S. Counts, William Heard Kilpatrick, Jesse H. Newlon, Harold Rugg, Willard Goslin and dozens of Columbia Teachers confederates, socialism, in the guise of group thinking, social action, intercultural and international cooperation and the like, has captured "progressive" education, thousands of our public schools have been infected with the debilitating and principle-destroying collectivist virus. There was a time when our "progressive" education was as sound as the dollar. Now, neither is.

"The way to destroy the capitalistic society," Lenin said, "is to debauch the currency." Totalitarian Marxist that (See PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION, Page 32)

NEXT MONTH'S FEATURE STORIES

Among the outstanding articles scheduled for the October, 1953, NATIONAL REPUBLIC will be **Stomach Communism** by Augustin G. Rudd, chairman of Guardians of American Education; **Monastery for World-Wreckers** by the Rev. Walter M. Haushalter, rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany (Episcopal), Philadelphia, and **Undermining the American Way** by Dr. Felix Wittmer, noted educator, writer, lecturer and fighter against subversive forces.

THE easiest way for Russia to destroy choice military and naval targets in the United States would be to land a small army of A-bomb carrying saboteurs on any selected spot along our 4,838 miles of almost unguarded coastline. Once landed, such a Russian A-bomb carrying mission could quickly cause havoc and disrupt the most important water fronts, piers, harbor facilities, oil terminals, drydocks and naval bases.

The fear of such an attack—and the present inability to prevent it—has been admitted by the U. S. Coast Guard Commandant, Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill, upon whose shoulders lies responsibility for guarding the coastline against possible sneak attacks, saboteurs, spies and other waterfront subversive activities.

The No. 1 Coast Guardsman has told Congress "that our protection against clandestine importation of atomic and other weapons into major port areas is



Brubaker Aerial Surveys

Aerial View of Seattle Harbor Where the Enemy Might Well Strike in the Event of Open War.

U. S. PORTS VULNERABLE TO ENEMY ATTACK

By WILLIAM O. FOSS

defective in that it provides almost no safeguard against a sneak attack."

The Port Security Program was inaugurated in October, 1950, when President Truman issued an Executive Order in which he declared that "the security of the United States is endangered by reason of subversive activity." Immediately it became the job of the Coast Guard to guard the vital areas of the sprawling waterfronts of the United States against sabotage and subversive activities.

Despite the Coast Guard's diligence in performing this important job, the program is far from satisfactory. In fact, it offers only a token amount of the security measures which should be given to vital American coastal activities. The present program's scope is only about 20 per cent of what it was during World War II.

While the United States has a coastal line of 4,838 miles, the Port Security Program is concentrated in only ten major port areas, namely; Boston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and the Columbia River area.

Although the program operates on a smaller scale at other coastal cities, it is not enough to give adequate protection to American shores. However, even during World War II, 100 per cent protection was not given to American shores, but the program was then augmented by beach patrols who kept a careful check on the most vital beaches and harbor facilities.

About 500 Coast Guard officers and 4,200 enlisted men conduct the Port Security Program, which includes four important fields: (1) Screening of merchant seamen to eliminate any subversives; (2) screening of dock workers for the same purpose; (3) protecting the ten leading ports through which major defense materiel and important foreign aid cargo

move; and (4) the control of shipments of explosive loadings.

The biggest job the Coast Guard has done in the Port Security Program has been to screen thousands of merchant seamen and dock workers for security clearance. Approximately 225,000 American seamen now hold validated documents, and 39,000 authorizations are in Coast Guard field offices awaiting issuance to seamen. Port security cards have been issued to 175,000 longshoremen, dock workers and other maritime personnel.

Seamen and longshoremen cannot work on American ships or in certain dock areas without these Coast Guard approved papers.

This part of the Port Security Program is also full of loopholes and headaches for the Coast Guard.

Weeding out the subversives among seamen and waterfront workers is a dreary job which requires much investigating work. Most applicants for port security cards or seamen documentation are investigated by the Coast Guard's own investigators. Only a small portion of the intelligence work is done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very few seamen and dock workers have been refused Coast Guard validated sailing documents or port security cards. This is a credit to the various maritime and seamen's unions who have purged their organizations of Communist and other subversive ele-



San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Piers Along the Embarcadero in San Francisco Are Inadequately Protected Against Saboteurs and Enemy Agents.

ments. Despite this, many labor men feel that the Port Security Program has given the Coast Guard tighter control of American seamen and dock workers.

A seaman who is refused proper security documentation by the Coast Guard cannot work on an American ship of 100 gross tons or more, but there is nothing to prohibit him from seeking employment with a ship of lesser tonnage.

Those who have been denied the issuance of security documents have the right to appeal to a Local Appeal Board. This board is composed of three members, one representing the Coast Guard, while the other members represent labor and management. In the event of an adverse recommendation by the Local Appeal Board the appellant may take his case before the National Appeal Board, which sits at the Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington. A final appeal may be made to the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Misplaced seamen's papers, some of which have been found on "alien subversives," are causing increasing concern to the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard now receives an average of 350 applications per month for duplicate port security cards and seamen's documents. That amounts to 4,200 important security cards that are being either lost or "transferred" to subversive or foreign agents each year.

Although the Coast Guard is clamping down on reissuing new security cards, union leaders and company officials are pressuring the Coast Guard into issuing new clearance papers. The usual cry is "hardship cases," certified by union and company officials.

The biggest loophole in the Coast Guard's effort to keep tab on subversive elements on the waterfronts is in its lack of control over the thousands of seamen aboard foreign flag ships arriving in the United States ports every day. This is true despite the so-called control of alien seamen under the provisions of the controversial McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Until the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952) went into effect last December 24, foreign seamen were permitted to go ashore at will while their ships lay in American ports. They were not investigated by the Coast Guard, and the Department of Immigration checked crews of foreign ships for only such "undesirables" as fugitives and men who had criminal records.

Under the McCarran-Walter law, foreign seamen and all persons entering U. S. ports, or crossing the borders for even a day, must now meet the same basic security tests as any alien. It requires—or should require—close screening of crewmen as to their political affiliations, any criminal records or other such matters before they may come ashore while their ship is in an American port. The law was aimed principally at helping to keep out Communists and discourage espionage activity.

Two leading maritime unions, the Seafarers International Union of AFL and the National Maritime Union of CIO, welcomed the enactment of the new immigration law.

Both unions have cried bloody murder ever since the Port Security Program went into effect in October, 1950. They have from time to time charged that investigations of American sailors and dockworkers were unfair (and un-American) when foreign seamen came and went unchecked. In their ire, the more radical union officials have charged that the Port Security Program was set up to give the Coast Guard "more control over American shipping."

However, the subjecting of foreign seamen to a forced security check by the Immigration Department (the Coast Guard has nothing to do with carrying out

the new immigration law) has involved the United States in plenty of hot international arguments. All important seafaring nations, including Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy and France, have protested bitterly to the State Department—but the State Department can do nothing to alleviate the situation until and unless the law is changed.

HOW effective then is the McCarran-Walter act in protecting vital American ports? The awful truth is that the new law gives little or no real aid to the Coast Guard in carrying out its Port Security Program.

An average of 90,000 to 100,000 foreign seamen enter American ports each month, and the only security check given them is a superficial review of their documents and a few stock queries by our immigration officials.

Much to-do was made about U. S. officials denying shore leave to 269 members of the crew of the French liner *Liberte* when that ship became the first foreign vessel to test the new immigration law upon her arrival in New York last Christmas. The fact is that



A Few Well-Placed Bombs Could Put These Los Angeles Port Facilities Out of Commission.

the majority of the 269 French sailors refused to answer the immigration officials' questions—they were not denied entry because they were Communists or other types of subversives.

There are no protective teeth in the queries offered by United States immigration officials, who must take the foreign sailor's word for it when he says he is not a Communist or subversive. There is no time for, nor are there any other means available by law, to give a thorough security check to each foreign seaman entering American ports.

So the law, which was aimed at keeping out Communists and discourage espionage activity, is something far less than 100 per cent effective. It would be child's play for a trained foreign agent to enter the United States—even as an alien seaman. Spies and saboteurs would, of course, have all their necessary landing papers in perfect order and would pass the immigration security test with flying colors.

Only such skilled and highly trained security agents as those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can detect foreign spies and saboteurs. But the FBI does not enter into the port security picture except to give nominal assistance to the Coast Guard in investigating American maritime personnel.

Furthermore, there are no travel restrictions on foreign crew members. Having "passed" their security (See U. S. PORTS VULNERABLE, Page 16)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

OF COURSE, there will always be traitors and turn-coats, weaklings who yield to propaganda or conscience-less individuals who will even sell out their country for a price. One such is George Shaw Wheeler.

Wheeler was formerly a well-known character in Washington, serving first with the old National Labor Relations Board, then the Department of Labor, and finally the State Department. That was during New Deal days when Communists and their sympathizers were being coddled in government. Even then Wheeler was intimate with Soviet agents in the Nation's Capital, but the voices of loyal Americans went unheeded.

So Wheeler, instead of being forestalled as was Alger Hiss later, was "promoted" in 1946 to the post of assistant to the general counsel in the American Military Government of Germany. There he helped to form the Communist Workers Party and placed many Reds in important posts, including 30 mayors and several hundred in police departments and in leadership of labor unions.

Later he slipped over the Czech border and renounced his American citizenship. He is now a Czech correspondent for a New York Communist magazine and broadcasts Red propaganda to West Germany. He took part in a Red Hungarian peace conference, and helped to place pictures of Paul Robeson, the American Negro, in Hungarian store windows. (A photograph of one such exhibit appeared in last month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC.)

George Shaw Wheeler is now beyond the reach of American authorities, but he remains an example of what kind of people occupied government posts during the Roosevelt-Truman days. And yet there are Americans who decry the efforts of men like Senators Joseph McCarthy, Pat McCarran, William E. Jenner, Congressman Velde and others to expose these subversives in American public life.

The Case of Congressman Condon

Congressman Robert L. Condon (D), California, raised quite a hullabaloo recently because he was barred from witnessing the Nevada A-bomb tests. He sounded off on the front pages of America's leading newspapers, and raved and ranted on the floor of Congress, claiming that the charges against him had been "raised for political purposes."

NATIONAL REPUBLIC files show that a Robert L. Condon was in 1940 a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, cited by the Department of Justice as subversive and Communist. At that time he was with the National Labor Relations Board. Also, according to the *Daily Worker* (Communist



United Press Photo

A Real American Boards a Plane in Chicago for Los Angeles and Home. Mrs. Edith Macia, 68, Who Served as an Undercover Agent for the FBI, Was Responsible for Exposing 126 Californians as Card-Carrying Members of the Communist Party.

organ), January 3, 1950 (p. 4), a Robert L. Condon was a sponsor of the Bar Committee to Defeat Lawyers' Right of Advocacy. Is this Robert L. Condon the same man who is today sitting in Congress?

It is also understood that there is a U. S. Naval Intelligence and FBI report, linking a Robert L. Condon, allegedly the Congressman, with Communist Party membership and with 20 Communist front affiliations.

Ex-Army Employee Convicted in Germany

Michael R. Rothkrug, former U. S. Army Intelligence employee, has been found guilty on three charges of illegal possession of top-secret documents endangering the security of armed forces in Germany. He was sentenced by Judge DeWitt White, of the U. S. High Commission Court, to 11 months on one count, six months on a second—both terms to run concurrently—and was fined \$50 on the third count.

Rothkrug, a Polish-born American, calls Westport, Connecticut, his home. After resigning his Army post,



United Press Photo

This Cache of Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition Was Seized by Cuban Soldiers Under President Fulgencio Batista. Nearly 100 Were Killed or Injured in the Pro-Communist Revolt Which Was Predicted in the August Issue of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC by William M. McNamara.

he entered a dressmaking business in Berlin, but still retained the secret papers.

Mario Casetta and his wife Anna, of Los Angeles, have filed a protest over the seizure of their passports by the U. S. Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, because of "allegations to the Department of State that Mr. Casetta is a Communist and that both of you have been engaged in furthering the activities of the Communist Party."

Casetta, a veteran of World War II, and his wife, a WAC veteran, have been studying in Lausanne under the GI bill of rights. They have refused to discuss their personal political convictions, but pointed out that "in the United States we always have been in favor of peace and always will be." They rejected advice to return to America immediately. Their Swiss permit is valid until January.

Pro-Red 'Author' Visits Panmunjom

Among the Communist correspondents who witnessed the Korean armistice signing ceremonies was Israel Epstein, who claims to be an American, and who was exposed several years ago by Walter S. Steele, editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. NATIONAL REPUBLIC files show the following activities under Epstein's name:

Contributor to the *People's World* (Communist organ), 1946; participant in a Red "peace" conference sponsored by the California Labor School (Communist), 1949; instructor at Jefferson School of Social Science, New York (Communist), 1950; participant in rally sponsored by Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Communist), 1950; speaker at the Peace Information Center (distributor of the Stockholm peace petition), 1950, and writer of numbers of articles appearing in the *Daily Worker* (Communist organ), the last being on May 21, 1953. Epstein is also the author of a book, "China's Unfinished Revolution."

Epstein claims to have been born in Poland and lived in New York from 1945 to 1950. He has spent about 30 years in China, but says he is now "a man without a country." China can adopt him insofar as Americans are concerned.

Two Escape Trial in OSS Murder

"Probable cause has been established" against two former American soldiers for the murder of a superior officer in Italy in 1944, but prosecution is not possible under American law. The findings were handed down after an 18-month investigation by the American armed services subcommittee, consisting of Congressman W. S. Cole (R), New York, and Congressman P. J. Kilday (D), Texas. It is one more instance of the laxity of American justice.

The victim was Major William V. Holohan, of New York, an officer in the Office of Strategic Services, and the two soldiers involved are former Lieutenant Aldo Icardi, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and former Sergeant Carl G. Lodolce, of Rochester, N. Y. In 1950 Italian police obtained confessions from two Italian partisans, indicating that Holohan was killed because he favored giving arms to non-Red partisans only, while Icardi and Lodolce wanted to aid the Communists. Lodolce signed a confession in 1950 but later repudiated it.

The pair will escape prosecution because Army court-martial proceedings cannot be brought against them since the charges were not made prior to their discharge, and American civil courts have no jurisdiction since the alleged slaying took place outside our country. Italian authorities have announced that the two will be tried in absentia.



United Press Photo

This Girl Has Had Enough of Communist Life. Arlene Migacz, 19 (Center), Cannot Restrain Her Emotions as She Is Greeted by Her Sisters in Chicago After a "Nightmarish" Four Years in Red Poland. She Had Gone There in 1949 With Her Polish-Born Parents, and Then Was Denied an Exit Visa. Mrs. Sylvia Brandt (Left) and Mrs. Eleanor Hansen Join in a Tearful But Happy Reunion.

Pro-Red Editor Returns to America

After years of constantly criticizing the United States and lauding Communism, John W. Powell has finally had the nerve to return to his native shores. He is the son of John B. Powell, one-time editor of the old *China Weekly Review*, who died in 1947, after suffering brutal treatment in a Japanese prison.

The son returned to Shanghai after the war and converted the *Review* into a pro-Communist publication. The sheet suspended publication last June, Powell blaming American attitude for causing it to lose favor abroad. Although his passport had expired, a limited visa was granted him, consulate authorities contending that to their knowledge he has violated no law. A lot of people now scream about our "loss" of civil liberties, but, if the situation were reversed, how long would Powell last in Soviet Russia?

American POW's Converted by Reds

It has long been known that Chinese and North Korean Reds, aided, of course, by their Russian mas-

(See THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)



United Press Photo

Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), (Left to Right) Resign From Senate Investigating Subcommittee After Senator Joseph R. McCarthy Insisted Upon the Right To Hire and Fire Committee Personnel.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

ROBERT A. TAFT

A VETERAN CAMPAIGNER has fought his last and probably his most courageous campaign. To the end we hoped that he would be spared; we knew, of course, that it would be an uphill fight, but we remembered so well another seemingly hopeless fight in Ohio in 1950 when everyone said he didn't have a chance. This time, however, God ruled otherwise, and so today there's a vacant chair on Capitol Hill. Someone else before long will be occupying that chair, but, with all due respect to the character and calibre of his successor, that chair to us will not soon be filled. Many times in the past we have pointed out that no man is indispensable. But frankly in this case we do not see any figure on the national horizon who will be able to take the place of Robert A. Taft.

Yes, "Mr. Republican," as people liked to call him, is gone. A great statesman, a courageous American, has passed to his reward. And to a Nation, still stunned by the news, his death is nothing short of a tragedy. America—in fact, the whole free world—so sorely needed his wisdom, his fairness, his leadership in these trying times.

It is true that the gentleman from Ohio made many enemies during his political life, even among members of his own party. That was natural. Any man, who has the courage of his convictions, who is unafraid to express his opinions and to fight for what he personally believes is right, is bound to make enemies. But the news of his passing was as much of a shock to those who had fought against him, as to those who had fought with him, and when the Senate paused to honor his memory, it was observed that there were few dry eyes even on the Democratic side of the aisle. And the expressions of regret from his bitterest opponents—men like Harry S. Truman and John L. Lewis—were just as sincere as were those of his closest intimates. Such was the character of this man that opposition senators like Herbert Lehman and Wayne Morse, who battled him at every turn, loved and respected him even while they were fighting him. In life Bob Taft had many who disagreed with him; in death he had none but friends—and there can be no greater tribute than that.

Yes, people frequently found themselves on the opposite side of an issue, but no one ever questioned the intellectual honesty and personal integrity of Robert Taft. He never embraced a cause because he thought it might be politically expedient for him to do so. He frequently took a stand which was extremely unpopular at the time, because he always placed his country's interests above every other consideration, including his own. Bob Taft never straddled. It was never necessary to speculate on where he stood on this or that question; people always knew where he stood. Possibly he was too frank and too honest for his own good. Possibly if he had listened less to his own conscience and more to the political voices around him, he might have realized his ambition to occupy the highest office in the land. And he would have made a great President in our opinion. But it was not in his character to compromise on his principles; it was not in his heart to say anything he did not honestly believe—not even if it led to the White House.

Yes, many people thought he was wrong on certain issues. And perhaps he was; none of us is infallible. And many fought him at times with all the energy they could command. But no one ever really hated Bob Taft; no one deep down in his heart could hate a man like that.

There are some who are now saying that the passing of Mr. Taft will make President Eisenhower's road somewhat easier, that the latter will now be able to mold the Republican Party in his own image. The truth is that the Senator's death is the worst possible blow the Administration—or the party—could have suffered, and we believe that the first to agree would be Dwight Eisenhower himself. For the White House has lost its great spokesman on the Hill. Robert Taft possessed the peculiar knack of leadership. Rarely was he able to restrain some of his Democratic opponents; not always was he able to hold in line some of the "liberal" fringe within his own party. But he was a moderating factor—a kind of balance-wheel—who always softened the damaging effects of the opposition. Now his great voice is silent—and it will be sorely missed.

When Senator Taft lay in the Capitol rotunda early last month, he became the 13th American to be so honored. His simple bronze casket rested on the same black-draped catafalque upon which had rested, among others, the bodies of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, President McKinley in 1901, and his own father, President William Howard Taft, in 1930. And the thousands of people, who filed past his bier that warm summer afternoon, bore solemn testimony to the respect and affection in which he was held. The people, all the people, knew they had lost a great leader.

Some will continue to regard him as "Mr. Republican," and no doubt he was proud of that label. But in a larger sense he was "Mr. American"; he truly typified all that is best in the American character. For no man ever loved his country more, and no man in public life ever fought so courageously and so unselfishly for those things which he thought were in his country's interests. Honest differences of opinion there must always be in our free society, but few, no matter what their political persuasion may be, will take exception to our designation of Robert Alphonso Taft as a Great American.

Yes, his chair is now vacant and his voice is now silent, but his example and his influence will continue to inspire those who will be privileged to guide our destinies in the stormy years ahead. That is the earnest prayer of all of us, of every political creed and every economic level. God rest his soul!



UNFINISHED BUSINESS

THE RECORD of the first session of the 83rd Congress was something less than spectacular. But few people thought it would be otherwise, and certainly neither the Eisenhower Administration nor the members of Congress entertained any ideas of setting any legislative records.

The mess which the Roosevelt-Truman regimes left

behind them was even worse than a lot of us suspected. It takes time to clean up a mess such as this. No one can merely wave a magic wand, and thereby bring an end to corruption and place the government back on a sound fiscal basis. The Administration has had to feel its way gingerly; we can expect no overnight miracles.

As a result, Congress adjourned with a lot of unfinished business on hand, and the agenda facing our Chief Executive and our legislators in January will of necessity be crowded. High on this list are statehood bills for Hawaii and Alaska, possible revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, proposed changes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, higher postal rates, extension of social security coverage, foreign aid, farm support legislation, extension or revision of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, raising of the national debt limit above the \$275 billion figure, and Korean rehabilitation plans. Probably most important of all to the Man in the Street will be the proposed income tax reduction, which in turn must hinge on the ability of the Administration to balance the budget.

With the Congressional elections coming up in November, 1954, we can be certain that the tempo of legislative activity will be stepped up in the second session opening next January. Members of Congress by that time will have had five months in which to find out what the people in the grassroots areas are thinking. With individual futures at stake, with the control of Congress in the balance, we can expect our Senators and Representatives to act accordingly.



THE BISHOP EXPOUNDS

MOST PEOPLE, in reading the newspaper reports of the appearance of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, got a wrong impression. The headlines screamed that the bishop had been cleared of any Communist ties. The truth of the matter is that no one had ever accused the bishop of being a Communist, and one cannot be cleared of charges which have never been made.

The only charge ever leveled at the Methodist bishop was that he had supported the Communist fronts, and that charge more than held up. Of course, to those present at the hearing it was obvious that the committee was pulling its punches. The members leaned over backward in their attempt to avoid anything that might resemble a religious controversy. But even so the bishop had to admit that he had been a member of such "fronts" as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Methodist Federation for Social Action, and that he had written for such left-wing publications as *Soviet Russia Today* and *The Protestant*.

In fact, it seemed to us, as the bishop expounded, that he would join any organization if it happened to have a high-sounding name, not realizing that it is part of the Communist conspiracy to give these "fronts" such names. It also seemed to us that a leader of a great church should be a little less naive and a little more astute, that he should be a little more careful about what he joins and to what he lends his name. That is hardly too much to expect of a great churchman who is supposed to set an example for his followers. Of course, the bishop explained that he disassociated himself from these groups as soon as he found out what they were. But the time to discover these facts is before joining, not afterward. In our opinion the bishop made a very sorry spectacle of himself.

Recently J. Edgar Hoover addressed the students of Boston University, and we believe that Bishop Oxnam might well profit from those remarks. Here is what the FBI head had to say:

"Communism is the antithesis of Christianity. To endorse Communism is to deny all the tenets of Christianity—the great teachings which have guided our civilization during the dark ages of mankind's long, upward climb toward the light. You can be Christian."

"Communism is immoral. The Communist teaches that the end justifies the means. You can live positively. You can promote the dynamic morality which is essential to the preservation of a free nation."

"Communism seeks 'fronts.' Don't provide protective coloring for subversive organizations by being an *indiscriminate 'joiner.'* Ascertain the ultimate objectives of groups which mouth platitudes and espouse causes before you lend the strength of your name to their petitions and their rolls."



PROBE OF THE CLERGY

THE GREAT MAJORITY of clergymen are 100 per cent loyal. Of that there can be no doubt. But there is also undisputable evidence that some Communists have been "planted" in the church and that some clergymen, unwittingly or not, have been persuaded to lend their support to Communist causes. Should these individuals be probed?

A lot of well-intentioned people strongly oppose such an investigation, claiming that to expose the Reds in the church would in fact be an attack on the church. How ridiculous can we be?

Admittedly, there are a number of editors who are Communists or Communist sympathizers. Can an investigation of these individuals be construed as an attack on all magazines and newspapers? Can an exposure of a few Red editors be regarded as a reflection on all editors? The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has been exposing Communist publications and Communist editors for a long time, and we shall continue to do so. For we believe that the entire editorial profession will be strengthened if these subversives can be weeded out. We desire—and we demand—that these men be barred from spreading their false propaganda to the American people.

Is there any reason that propaganda from the pulpit should be less objectionable than propaganda from the editorial page? Does it make sense that the church would be weakened if these few pro-Red clergymen—so-called clergymen we would call them—were exposed and unfrocked? Would it not be a far stronger and greater church if all these men, now posing in false robes, were weeded out?

Every churchman, every educator, every editor, every member of a labor union, every entertainer, should welcome an investigation if there is evidence that there are subversives in his particular profession or field of activity. No one has any desire to attack the church, just as no one has any intention of attacking the schools or labor unions, as such. But our way of life cannot be preserved, our Republic cannot long stand—if we allow certain individuals to pervert our most revered institutions to their own evil ends.

A clergyman, who is unfaithful to his oath, should enjoy no immunity. The enemy within our gates must be exposed wherever they may be found.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KARL MARX

By ALVA FRANKLIN HART

I WAS TOLD by learned men that Marx taught that in his Communistic society everyone would be free and equal; there would be no classes; everyone would have to work, but only a few hours a day, and everyone would do what he wanted to do. I don't understand how anyone who has read his writings can interpret them in that way, for I found he taught just the opposite of what I was told. And instead of being a working man's friend, I found his unconcealed desire was to kill rich working men and enslave poor ones. So those who are fighting Communism have another recruit. My weapon is *The Truth About Karl Marx.*

You will know what Karl Marx taught if you know something about his life. His father belonged to the rich working class, for "he was a well-to-do lawyer." He educated Karl to be a lawyer. Karl, like Plato, "had a strong body and a brilliant mind." But he despised work; he believed it was beneath him. He believed his high education made him the "natural superior" of workers. So he wanted to be in a noble non-working class. I know he wanted to belong to that class because he defended the non-working masters in the feudal society of the Dark Ages, and that discarded feudal society was the pattern for the society he wanted poor working men to establish for him.

Marx was lazy, for he was not a successful lawyer; he was not a successful writer. When his wife's small legacy and the small sum he obtained from writing were not enough to meet his family's expenses, what did he do? Take a part-time job to earn extra money? He did not. He sold his wife's heirlooms—her silverware and furniture. Once in trying to sell some of her silverware he was nearly arrested for a thief. So you see to what ends he would go to escape work.

Let's analyze his words which are wrongly interpreted to mean, "everyone under Communism will have to work": "Equal liability of all to labor." That is what he told poor working men would be the law in the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Who is so naive as to believe a man who abhorred work would create a society wherein he would have to work? That word, "liability," means exposure to that which is possible: as liability to accident. You see he created a legal loop-hole wherein he could escape work. He made it so that if he worked in his society it would be an accident, and you can bet your boots he would keep from being in that accident.

I will now prove by Marx's own words that his diabolical, despotic, obvious scheme was to have poor working men fight and sacrifice their lives to es-

tablish for him a feudal Communistic society similar to the one in the Dark Ages, so he could be their "natural superior," non-working master, and they could be his inferior working slaves. Here are eight things the lazy Marx plainly taught with his own words to prove them.

(1) It is a law of Nature for there to be a master non-working class and a slave working class. Proof:

"It is only after men have raised themselves above the rank of animals that a state of things arises in which *the surplus labor of the one becomes a condition of existence for the other.*

"This argument has never been better stated than by a defender of slavery in the United States, who said:

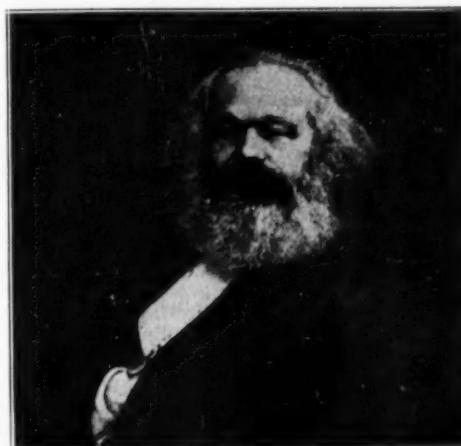
"Gentlemen: Nature has predestined the Negro to this servitude. He has the necessary strength for work; but Nature, who gave him that strength, denied him the will to work, and the reasoning powers indispensable for governing. Both have been denied him. And the same Nature, which denied him the will to work, gave him a master to compel him to work and to make him, in the climate to which he is adapted, a being useful to himself and the master who governs him. I maintain that there is no injustice in leaving the Negro in the position in which Nature has placed him, and in giving him a master to rule him, we deprive him of none of his natural rights by compelling him to work in return and thereby to furnish his master with an adequate compensation for the labor and talent expended by the master in governing him and in thus rendering the latter useful to himself and society."

"*Like the slave, the wage laborer must have a master to make him work and govern him.* If we assume the relation of the governing to the governed to be eternal and immutable, it is only natural that the wage laborer be compelled to produce, not only his own labor wage, but also the wages of superintendence, and thereby to furnish his master with an adequate compensation for the labor and talent expended by the master in governing him, and in thus rendering him useful to himself and to society."

I don't see how either Negro or white workers can want Communism when they know what Marx said about workers. It is truly said, "Plato could not create a democracy, because he believed in slaves." It can be as truly said, "Marx could not create a classless society, because he believed in masters and slaves."

(2) A society built upon that natural law is the only one in which workers can have food, clothing and shelter. Proof:

"The wage-laborers of agriculture consisted partly of peasants, who utilized their leisure time by working on the large estates, partly as an independent special class of wage laborers (shoemakers, tailors, etc.) few in numbers. The latter also were practically at the same time peasant farmers, since besides their wages, they had allotted to them arable land to the extent of four or more acres together with their cottages. Besides they, with the rest of the peasants, enjoyed the use of the common land, which gave pasture to their cattle, furnished them with timber, firewood, turf, etc."



Karl Marx

Marx knew about those non-working nobles who believed they were workers' "natural superiors," and treated them with less consideration than they did beasts. Yet he never said a word against them. But how he stormed and raged against the nobles who helped break up that feudal society—his ideal society—the society he tried to induce poor working men to make!

You see, Marx was really a dummy, because he used his so-called brilliant mind to try to re-establish a discarded system of government which had been tried for over 1,000 years in Europe, and which both rulers and ruled, rich and poor, worked to destroy.

(3) In that society the working slaves have certain things to do.

In this proof is more of Marx's praise of the defunct feudal society which he wanted poor working men to kill and be killed to re-establish. The reason he glorified the ancient Indian feudal society is shown by Ridpath's "History of the World," which says:

"The spectacle in the Indian valleys, as we discover it in the far twilight of history, is somewhat similar to that which reappeared in the feudal ages in Western Europe."

Marx says: "Those small and extremely ancient Indian communities are based on possession in common of the land, on the blending of agriculture and handicrafts. The land is tilled in common, and the produce divided among the members. Side by side with the masses thus occupied with the same work, we find the chief inhabitant, who is judge, police and tax gatherer; the book-keeper; an official who prosecutes criminals, protects strangers; the boundary man; water overseer, schoolmaster, Brahmin, or priest; an astrologer, smith, carpenter, potter, barber, washer man, silversmith and poet. This dozen individuals is maintained at the expense of the whole community. The whole mechanism discloses a division of labor. *The law that regulates the division of labor acts with the authority of a law of Nature.*"

He says nothing about the master non-working rajas who did anything they wanted to do, and who received the benefits of the surplus labor of those slavish feudal communities, and who are notorious for their fabulous wealth.

(4) The non-working masters can do anything they want to do. Proof:

"In the Communistic society, where each one does not have a circumscribed sphere of activity but can train himself in any branch he chooses, society by regulating the common production makes it possible for me to do this today and that tomorrow, to hunt in the morning, to fish in the afternoon, to carry on cattle breeding in the evening, also to criticize food—just as I please—without becoming either hunter, fisherman, shepherd or critic."

In proof of No. 3 Marx shows how in a Communistic society each worker has a certain work to do: "There is a division of labor that acts with the authority of a law of Nature." Each one has a circumscribed sphere of activity, which means they are confined within bounds. But, when he talks about himself in his Communistic society, he says, "Each one does not have a circumscribed sphere of activity," which means he could do anything he wanted to do. When he said, "Society by regulating the common production makes it possible for me to do this today and that tomorrow,"

he meant that in his Communistic society he would not have to do the same work day after day as the workers would have to do. What was Marx planning to do in his Communistic Dreamland? Work in his office one day; plow corn the next day; do carpenter work the next day; work in a factory the next day? No indeed, not Karl Marx. He was planning to be a play boy, and not even playing at one thing all day. He would "hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, carry on cattle breeding in the evening, and criticize food." And he would be neither hunter, fisherman, shepherd or critic, but the worker in his society would be a carpenter and nothing else; a barber and nothing else, etc.

Now you see Marx's lazy ambition was to become a feudal lord, because the only thing he said about doing was what they did—hunt, fish, breed cattle and criticize food. Of those things only cattle breeding could be called "work," and he would do that in the "evening." But I can't picture our noble lord and lazy dummy Karl Marx doing any work at that chore. I see him leaning against the fence, with poor working men waving fans to keep the heat and mosquitoes away from him, while he watches.

When I think of Marx working in the discarded feudal society he dreamed of re-establishing, I think of the Dark Ages woodcut, which shows a big, fat-bellied, non-working feudal lord sitting at a table eating a ham; and behind him, ceiling high, are shelves filled with boiled venison, roast duck, barbecued pig and other foods. Criticizing food is the hardest 'work' Marx would do in his Communal society.

(5) The rich workers destroyed that natural law and the society founded upon it. Proof:

"The feudal aristocracy was not the only class that was ruined by the bourgeoisie (rich workers). The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relation. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his natural superiors."

(6) For so doing the rich workers must be killed and their property confiscated. Proof:

"The bourgeois (rich worker), this person must, indeed, be swept out of the way and made impossible. The distinguishing feature of Communism is the abolition of bourgeoisie (rich workers') property."

(7) To do that the poor workers must fight and gain control of the rich workers' government. Proof:

"The proletariat (poor workers) must first of all acquire political supremacy; must rise to be the leading class of the nation. The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of the ruling class."

(8) By so doing, the poor workers will automatically become again the working slaves of non-working masters. Proof:

"If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie are compelled by means of a revolution to make themselves the ruling class, and as such, sweep away by force the old conditions of production, then it will have swept away the conditions for the existence of classes and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class."

The leaders of the Russian Revolution liked Marx's teaching—that it is natural for a few non-working masters to live on the surplus labor of many slaves.



*Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle
Symbol of Marxism.*

IT WAS A SUNNY MORNING, some years ago, as I was sitting beside two English schoolmasters on the afterdeck of an Atlantic Ocean greyhound, that the conversation turned, as conversations sometimes do, to Russia and Communism.

"The theme of Karl Marx's 'Das Kapital,'" I said, "is an ancient idea. It failed over 2,700 years ago just as it will eventually fail again, once the people come to their right senses. The whole idea of Communism is that it is based on an unbalanced understanding of human nature, ability and capacity."

"Upon what do you premise your idea that Communism did not originate with Karl Marx?" one of the headmasters asked me.

"My thesis," I replied, "is premised on Plutarch's essay on Lycurgus—that great Spartan whom some call a lawgiver—who lived about 820 B. C. Of course, all tyrants and dictators do some good for their countries. They must do something to demonstrate that they are the people's benefactors."

"That is true," one of the teachers commented.

"Now if Lycurgus's idea were the solution to all human economic, political and social problems," I pressed, "then why did the Spartans, and the rest of

more inveterate diseases of want and superfluity, he obtained of them (the people), to renounce their properties, and to consent to a new division of the land, and that they should live all together on an equal footing."

"This division of land, according to Plutarch," I added, "was in lots 'so much as to yield, one year with another, about 70 bushels of grain for the master of the family, and 12 for his wife, with a suitable proportion of oil and wine.'

"After Lycurgus invoked that rule he made a tour of inspection and Plutarch tells us that he made this observation: 'Methinks all Laconia looks like one family estate just divided among a number of brothers.'

"Was Lycurgus satisfied with this re-division of the land?" one of the educators asked.

"Of course not," I replied. "Plutarch put it this way: 'Not contented with this he resolved to make a division of their movables too, that there might be no odious distinction or inequalities left among them; but, finding that it would be very dangerous to go about it openly he took another course . . . he commanded that all gold and silver coins should be called in, and that only a sort of money made of iron should be current, which was very little worth.'

"What else did Lycurgus do to the people?" one of the headmasters asked with a chuckle.

"Plutarch," I replied, "tells us that Lycurgus invoked a rule against luxury and desire for riches by the issuance of an ordinance which compelled the people to 'eat in common of the same bread and the same meat. . . . This was certainly an extraordinary thing to have brought about such a result as this, but a greater yet to have taken away from wealth, as Theophrastus observes, not merely the property of being coveted, but its very nature of being wealth.'

"Did Lycurgus believe that children are the property of the state?" one of the Englishmen asked.

"Yes, he did," I replied as I turned the pages to find Plutarch's passage on that subject. "Plutarch," I added, after I found the page, "tells us that 'Lycurgus was of a persuasion that children were not so much the property of their parents as of the whole commonwealth.' For this reason Lycurgus made it unlawful 'for the father himself to breed up children after his own fancy; but as soon as they were seven years old they were to be enrolled in certain companies and classes where they all lived under the same order and discipline.' They were even taught to steal, and if they were caught 'they were whipped without mercy, for thieving so ill and awkwardly.'

"The people of Sparta under Lycurgus," I went on, "had no more freedom than the people of Russia today because to use the words of Plutarch: 'No one was allowed to live after his own fancy; but the city was a sort of camp, in which every man had his share of provisions and business set out, and looked upon himself not so much born to serve his own end as the interests of his country.'"

"Did Lycurgus set up an iron curtain?" queried one of the teachers.

"You can judge for yourself," I answered. "Plutarch tells us that Lycurgus 'forbade them, the Spartans, to travel abroad and go about acquainting themselves with foreign rules of morality, and different views of government. Withal he banished from Lacedaemon all strangers who would not give good reason for their coming thither.'

"From these few observations of Plutarch on the life of Lycurgus," I concluded, "we can see that the Soviet Union and Karl Marx are merely reflecting in different words, perhaps, Lycurgus's ideas . . . ideas which the ancient world eventually rejected because there is no such thing as equality in nature or in man."

PLUTARCH TELLS US ABOUT LYCURGUS

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

the ancient world, eventually reject his scheme of human society?"

"What did Lycurgus do to indicate that the Communism of Russia is merely a rejected ancient idea?" was the next question from the English educators.

"Suppose we let Plutarch speak for himself," I suggested, as I pulled from my pocket Dryden's English translation of *Plutarch's Lives*.

"Plutarch says," I observed as I began to read: "When things were ripe for action, he (Lycurgus) gave orders to 30 of the principal men of Sparta to be ready armed at the market-place by the break of day, to the end that he might strike a terror into the opposite party."

"Does not that have a familiar tone as employed during the early days of the land of blood and boots?" I asked my shipmates.

They nodded their heads.

"Well," I continued, "that is only the beginning. Plutarch tells us that when the people were assembled: 'it was not allowed to anyone of their order to give his advice, but only either to ratify or reject what should be propounded to them by the king or senate,' and if they attempted to change the sense of those propositions the people were dismissed as 'depravers and perverters.'

"That sounds like the Kremlin," one of the headmasters observed.

Taking a few puffs from my pipe I continued: "Lycurgus was an ambitious man. He felt that since there were inequalities among the people something should be done about it. Plutarch tells us, 'To the end, therefore, that he might expell from the state arrogance and envy, luxury and crime, and those yet

ACCENTS BY ACE

*But I write to you somewhat more boldly
as again putting you in mind of things.*

—Romans 15:15

ONE OF THE tragic tendencies of these days is for people to blindly follow "the leader," accepting as fact and truth, unquestioningly, what those in high places say.

This state of mind has brought the world to its present most grievous condition, and we here in America have not been immune to this mental laziness and lack of straight thinking, nor have we escaped its results. We have been especially vulnerable in the matter of the undermining of our institutions, political and otherwise, by subversives, some with planned intent, and the others whom I consider even the more dangerous.

These others I think of as vain, ignorant and venial, some idealists and then those who, for political power and exploitation, propound their socialistic schemes and deny them when it is no longer expedient and popular. These latter can turn on their regard or their disregard for the Commies as easily as turning on and off a water faucet. You notice that I do not say that they actually give up the espousal of the Communists' cause. They are the "but" people—"We are not Communists, but . . ."

I have before me a newspaper clipping of Eleanor

Roosevelt's in which she speaks of a demonstration for "peace" carried on at the U. N. headquarters several years ago by a certain group of teen-agers. I quote: "I was told that Paul Robeson, Jr., was the leader. I cannot imagine that this was true, but in any case I am sure that these young idealists felt that they were doing a grand thing in demonstrating for peace." Now if *you* knew and *I* knew in December of 1950 that it had been definitely established that Paul Robeson, Jr., was the leader of this group, and that all the Robesons—father, mother and son—were in the camp of the enemies of our country, Mrs. Roosevelt surely knew or could have found out with certainty. Or shall we be kind and say that such naivété is a most dangerous thing?

Eleanor Roosevelt concludes her column by saying that "the FBI might list some of the people in these groups and in five or ten years from now the fact will prevent them from getting certain jobs they may wish to hold. They don't think of this, but someone ought to tell them."

No word anywhere of love of God and country and the protection of its principles and institutions! Just the thoroughly materialistic outlook on jobs.

Let us pray that we shall be vigilant enough of the expressions and the actions and the motives of those in high places so that in ten years from now, yes, in a hundred and forever in this country, the Roosevelts and their ilk will not be handing out the "jobs" to the Joe Lashes, the Paul Robesons and the Alger Hisses. So be it.

*But I write to you somewhat more boldly
as again putting you in mind of things.*

—Romans 15:15

—ANNE C. ERRINGTON.

U. S. Ports Vulnerable

(Continued from Page 8)

test and ashore in an American port, they are free to go anywhere in the United States. The maximum length of time a foreign seaman can travel in the United States is 29 days—ample time for spies and saboteurs to perform their assigned missions!

And if the foreign seaman should fail to return to his ship, he will be arrested—if found—by immigration officials and merely deported, or permitted to sign up on another ship leaving American shores. Can these be called tough security rules?

All Coast Guard port security personnel are trained thoroughly to board ships, perform search and guard duty aboard merchant ships, cargo handling, explosive loading, tanker loading, communications, small-arms firing and fire fighting.

Fire and explosives hazards are items high on the Port Security Program. Coast Guard sailors receive constant drilling in how to put out fires on ships and docks and warehouses. They utilize the most modern and effective fire fighting equipment, most of it being U. S. Navy equipment which proved to be so effective in fighting fires in World War II. It is noteworthy that there has been no explosion in a major port area, such as the terrible explosion which rocked South Amboy, N. J., on May 19, 1950, since the Coast Guard has resumed its Port Security Program.

And despite the fact that foreign seamen can roam vital U. S. port areas at will while American sailors and dock workers are subject to rigid restrictions,

there has never been any evidence of an attempt to smuggle atomic and other weapons into the United States, nor has there been any foreign-instigated sabotage plan since the Port Security Program went into effect.

However, it must be remembered that the opportunity for foreign aggression against American ports is always available—despite the Coast Guard and its supporting Federal agencies.

Helicopters and a small fleet of 40-foot picket boats and 95-foot patrol boats are used by the Coast Guard port security personnel to guard the ten major port areas and anchorages and docks where the U. S. Navy keeps its reserve (mothballed) fleets.

The Port Security Program is no more guarantee against Russia or any other enemy trying to smuggle an atomic bomb into New York City in the bottom of a foreign merchant vessel, than a strong Air Force is a guarantee that Russian bombers won't try to drop an atomic bomb on Washington. Of course, 100 per cent security will always be beyond reach, but that at least should be our aim. What we need is a more effective Port Security Program. Instead of weakening the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, as some would have us do, the existing loopholes should be plugged. These are critical times, and we must be ready to combat any shenanigans the Communists may seek to inflict upon our waterfronts. The vulnerability of our ports and coastline places in jeopardy our whole national defense program.

Let us remember that Peace is for the strong. And there can be no real strength as long as our vital ports are sieves through which the enemy may enter at will.

SHAKESPEARE AND TV

By JOHN JAY DALY

IN ITS INFANCY, looking around for something to latch on to, television spies Shakespeare. After one glorious tussle with Hamlet, the baby and the Old Master got to be good friends. That was the Sunday last spring when the talented actor, Maurice Evans, played the role of the gloomy Dane before an audience of a million or more—and held them spellbound.

Now at least one old-time theater man who sees a great future in TV, Clarence D. Jacobson, of Washington and New York, has an idea of coupling the legitimate stage with the new medium, drawing upon the vast resources of the Folger Shakespeare Memorial.

That library, in Washington, contains the world's richest collection of the bard's writings. It also houses a replica of the theater where Shakespeare staged his own plays. And that stage is the objective.

In this little theater actresses and actors, if plans work out, will put on Shakespeare's plays just as they were presented in London three centuries ago. From that vantage point they will be televised.

In the course of his career—he has been company manager for most of the great tragedians—Clarence Jacobson has known many Shakespearean stars. He goes back to the time when road companies carried Shakespeare to the provinces. Like the old minstrel shows, those performances are history.

"Now is the time for TV and Shakespeare to get going," says Mr. Jacobson. So, from his New York offices, a stone's throw from The Lambs on 44th Street, this old-time theater manager is rounding up talent for the TV Shakespeare shows which he expects to stage this season. He has been associated with the American stage and its stars these past 40 years.

Already some of the stars are being corralled. At The Lambs, where actors gather after the Broadway and road shows are over, the subject has been discussed pro and con—but mostly everybody agrees that now is the time for all good actors to come to the aid of Shakespeare, and TV, or vice versa.

Shakespeare presented his plays without the aid of scenery. On TV, Mr. Jacobson hopes to present these classics in the same true Shakespearean manner. Or, with a minimum of scenery. Thus an old century and a new will come together, old Shakespeare and new TV.

Though TV was an unknown medium in the Elizabethan period, Shakespeare promises to be supreme in the hey-day of TV.

As Mr. Jacobson, the entrepreneur, looks at the picture, the bard was essentially the master of the spoken word.

Students recognize the fact that there are two languages—the written and the spoken. In the written language, three-quarters of the words used are of Latin or Greek origin. In the spoken language the same proportion of words commonly used are truly Anglo-Saxon.

It is pointed out by the authorities that Shakespeare wrote to be heard. That is why in the Shakespearean theater there was essentially no elaborate scenery, no lighting system, no means like those now employed to put ideas across the footlights. The main stage property in the Elizabethan theater was language—words that painted mental pictures.

That is just what Shakespeare did with his words. He painted mental pictures. And while TV is primarily a visual form of entertainment, or a form of entertainment decidedly visual, Mr. Jacobson, the old-time theater man, believes that the meeting of these two forces—Shakespeare and TV—will make two centuries shake hands, the 17th and the 20th.

This expert in the theater is quite familiar with the fact that Shakespeare is frightening to some people.

"Yet Shakespeare had the faculty of making the humblest feel at ease in the presence of his work," says Mr. Jacobson.

Like all great authors, Shakespeare never put on airs. For one thing, he couldn't afford to—for in his audience were stable boys and hostlers. Only in later years was Shakespeare presented in a high hat.

Since Mr. Jacobson believes that Shakespeare belongs to the masses, he intends to bring the work of the bard to TV audiences throughout the land, beginning with a grand festival starting sometime this fall.

Any Shakespearean play can be put on TV almost word for word as the author wrote it 300 years ago.

The spoken word in Shakespeare's day was the only real messenger carrying a meaning in the sense of dramatics, just as the spoken word today is the soul of TV notwithstanding the fact that actions sometimes speak louder than words—or at least some of the gyrations in the Westerns do. Bang, bang!

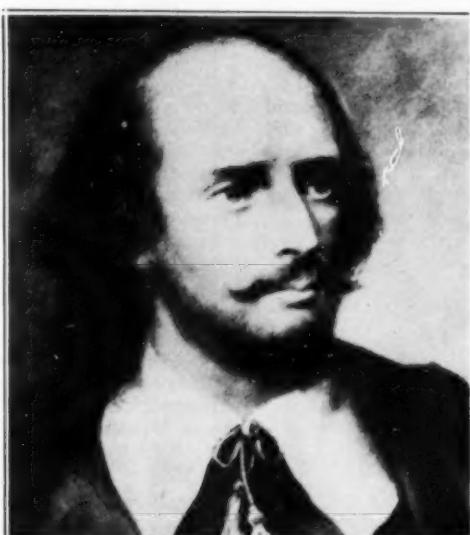
With all this, Mr. Jacobson as a thoroughly seasoned theater man believes that the conditions which confronted Shakespeare in his theater were almost identical with those which confront TV today.

Elizabethan audiences could not always see the actors in Shakespearean plays but they could almost always hear the words. When any particular point was to be emphasized, Shakespeare directed a leading character down to the front of the stage. There was placed a narrow platform. On that raised rostrum the actor confronted his audience just as a present day after-dinner speaker stands before a lectern.

When Jacques came down stage to recite,

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women
merely players,"

he did merely what Mr. Jacobson would have his actors do when they'd force put over an anxious line.



William Shakespeare

United Press Photo

The same would apply to Hamlet in his famous soliloquy,

"To be or not to be: That is the question!"

On TV the actor playing this role would not try to act a part so much as he might try to recite a piece quite aside from the action of the play. Like it or not, the soliloquy stops the action of the play. What the actor does, always, when he recites the soliloquy, is virtually to mount a platform and there tell the audience what is going on in his mind.

The soliloquy, Mr. Jacobson contends, could have been done just as well if not better had there been TV in Shakespeare's day—or even if they had only microphones. Hamlet then really could have broadcast his doubts to the Elizabethan audiences.

When a Shakespearean actor in the reign of Elizabeth walked to the platform, struck an attitude, and recited his lines, he did no more than the present day thespian who performs on TV. The convention of TV must be also the theatrical convention in Shakespeare's time. The Elizabethan audience understood the words and so does the modern audience made up of smaller audiences, family groups in their homes—all looking at TV.

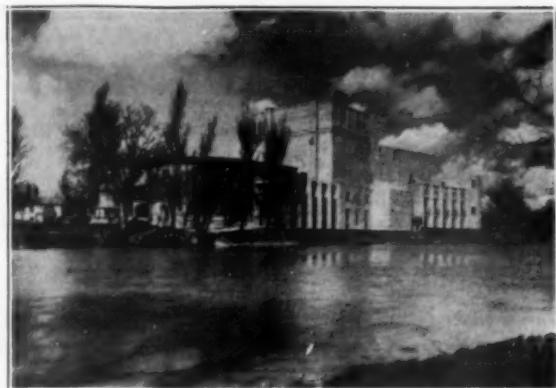
Like all true artists, Shakespeare accepted the conditions that confronted him. Those conditions had changed until radio, strange as it seems, brought them about again, to a certain degree. In a measure, radio broadcasts had and still must bring into the living room of the moment all the essential drama enacted without benefit of scenery, lighting effects or even costume. TV, of course, has an edge on this, but it is never quite possible to show all the scenery that could or should be shown, nor is it necessary. That, at any rate, is the opinion of one theater man who should know whereof he speaks. Clarence Jacobson has been doing business at the old stand—the theater—since long before the movies came into existence. And he is still capable of catching on to new ideas, as evidence this venture, the bringing of Shakespeare to TV.

SHAKESPEARE, of course, outlasted the conditions he observed. By observing them—and this is his glory—he gained the world's ear. Thus, in its way, TV has the power to bring back the condition of Shakespeare's day, if only in the use of the spoken word. It calls for verse that can be sung melodiously and for prose that can be read aloud and with pleasure to the ear.

As Mr. Jacobson views the situation, television is not the threat that some newspapermen fear it to be. They looked upon radio once in the same way. Yet, both helped each other. So it will be with TV and the newspapers. TV will steal a lot of customers and much revenue from the printed page unless the editors



The Folger Shakespeare Library and Theatre in Washington, D. C.



United Press Photo

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon

get busy and provide more entertainment. That seems to be the consensus.

As Mr. Jacobson sums it up, Shakespeare's theater provided entertainment—and enlightenment. The newspapers of old did the same thing, before they became such great political mouthpieces and before the pundits took over. Radio certainly proved that it was one of the greatest entertainment mediums of all time, and also a channel for enlightenment. Now is where TV takes over, in its own way. It must make a place for itself in the realm of everyday life, in the world of entertainment and education. Then only can it go to town.

In a word, TV has the possibility of being the great theater of the airways. It will hit the heights when it masters Shakespeare.

That's the way an old-time theater man sees it.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC WILL BE AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has entered into an agreement with University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., to make available to libraries (as well as organizations and individuals who also have problems of limited storage space) issues of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC in microfilm form, beginning with Volume XLI (May, 1953, through April, 1954).

One of the most pressing problems facing librarians, public or institutional, is that of providing adequate space for a constant flood of publications. Periodicals pose an especially difficult problem because of their bulk and number.

Microfilm makes it possible to produce and distribute copies of periodical literature on the basis of the entire annual volume in a single roll, at a cost approximately equal to the cost of binding the same material in a conventional library binding.

Under the plan, the library keeps the printed issues unbound and circulates them in that form for from two to three years which corresponds to the period of greatest use. When the paper copies begin to wear out or are not called for frequently, they are disposed of and the microfilm is substituted. Sales are restricted to those subscribing to the paper edition and the film copy is only distributed at the end of the volume year, which in the case of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC is April.

The microfilm is furnished on metal reels suitably labeled. Inquiries concerning purchase should be addressed to University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

IS THE KREMLIN READY TO MOVE?

By HERBERT G. MOORE

A LOT OF PEOPLE are jittery these days, and it's all because they can't read the minds of the evil men who sit behind the forbidding walls of the Kremlin—and plot. Recent happenings have not allayed the fears. The Korean armistice, some believe, was signed because that relatively limited struggle had served its purpose and had to be liquidated before the start of an all-out war. The purging of the Kremlin's former No. 2 man, Beria, is cited as another step in preparation for the launching of World War II, it being remembered that Stalin also did some wholesale purging before World War II. Even the riots and unrest in some of the satellite states, some people argue, will force the Kremlin to embark on war in order to get the people's minds off their other woes. Everywhere Americans are asking themselves—what next? Is the Kremlin now really ready to move?

It would be very difficult to place a price tag on the correct answer to this question. If anyone knew the Soviet's plans, the information would be worth all the gold in Fort Knox—plus a few billions more. We would then know how long a period of grace we had, and would be able to proceed accordingly. But unfortunately no one outside the Kremlin knows the answer, and this writer lacks a pipeline into that inner sanctum. Frankly, we wish we could tell you exactly what's on Malenkov's mind right now, but we can't.

However, there are some bits of information that are available to all of us, and by piecing these together it is possible to arrive at a reasonable conclusion. At least, it seems reasonable to us, and we only hope that the mental processes of the Politburo's members work similarly. But, before we attempt to appraise the Soviet Union's present potentialities, it is necessary to puncture a myth—the myth of Soviet invincibility which has been cleverly planted in our midst and which is so largely responsible for our jitters. To be sure, we are dealing with ruthless enemies, but they are no supermen. And if we are to face this problem realistically, we must not allow false ideas to color and distort our thinking.

It may seem unwise to go back ten years in order to dispel this myth, but even ten years are too short a time in which to overcome all the weaknesses which were so evident then. And we must remember that during the high tide of their advance, the Nazis occupied more than 800,000 square miles of Russian territory. In other words, Russia's armed forces, which some now would have us think invincible, were thrown back so far that all of France, Great Britain, pre-war Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain and Portugal could have been tossed into the lost territory. A similar disaster in America would find the foe occupying virtually all the region east of the Mississippi.

In the matter of casualties, Russia's losses were equally staggering—approximately seven million soldiers killed and six million civilian dead as the result



Drawn Especially for the NATIONAL REPUBLIC
by Joseph E. Ruttkay.

of war action. And remember that these losses, both in territory and manpower, were inflicted by a nation with a population about one-third that of the Soviet Union and at a time when many of the Nazis' best divisions were employed elsewhere. If Hitler had fully exploited and taken advantage of the unrest among the Russian people, he undoubtedly could have knocked the USSR out of the war. For the Russian troops deserted in droves and thousands of peasants aided the invaders; Hitler's brutal treatment of these potential allies constituted one of his greatest blunders.

The campaign at Stalingrad has been called one of the decisive battles of the war. Doubtless it was. But the Russians lost more men in this one long-drawn-out battle than did the United States in all the land, sea and air operations in all theatres during the entire war. Soviet commanders finally won by holding men cheaply and using them recklessly; they were able to wear down the exhausted Nazis by the



South Bend (Ind.) Tribune
How Long Will He Be Satisfied?

mere weight of numbers, a familiar Russian tactic. Of course, it may be argued that this manpower superiority still holds true, and would be a factor in any future war. Up to a point that is true, but modern weapons are constantly placing the emphasis on horsepower, not manpower; A-bombs, jet planes and mobile tanks are making the old-fashioned rifle company increasingly less important.

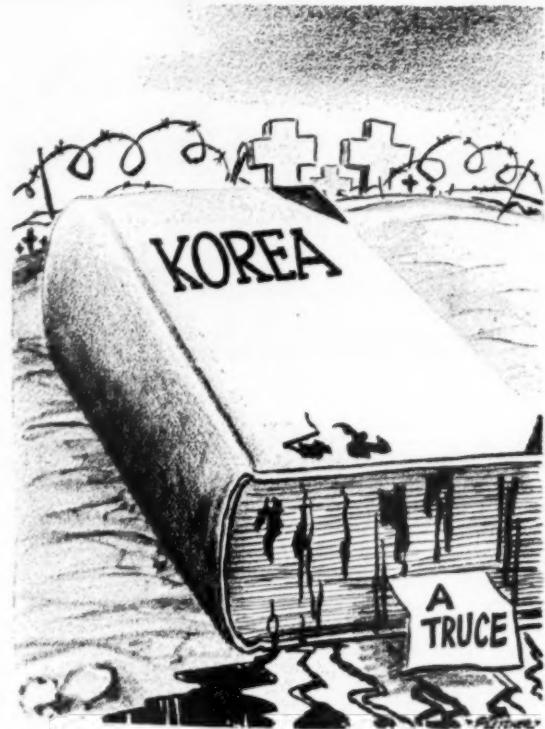
The chief Soviet weakness in World War II was a deficiency in modern armament and mechanization. Before the war Soviet military equipment made an impressive display when massed in Red Square and photographed for the newsreels. But when the chips were down, Russia didn't have enough of anything; it had to be spread too thin along a 1,500-mile front. And the Soviet's forced use of horse-drawn vehicles and artillery at times gave the eastern theatre a Civil War appearance.

If these critical shortages constituted the chief Russian military weakness, then the reasons the Soviet Union was able to overcome these deficiencies and finally achieve victory were, first, the previously mentioned manpower reserves, and second, American Lend-Lease. Here, in round figures are some of the things we gave Stalin & Co.—450,000 motor vehicles, 30,000 motorcycles, 6,000 tanks, 12,000 planes, 135,000 machine guns, 11 million pairs of army boots, more than one million tons of petroleum products, over two million tons of steel, 50 million yards of woolen cloth, nearly 100 million yards of cotton cloth, over 600,000 tons of chemicals, 750,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, plus food, ships, locomotives and machinery of various kinds. Does anyone think that without this help from capitalist America Communist Russia could have lasted to fight the battle of Stalingrad, or that the Red Army could have been within a thousand miles of Berlin when the Nazis capitulated?

This was the Soviet Union ten short years ago. And yet today some of us regard the Soviet Union as an invincible power. To be sure, much has happened in those ten years, and we must correct the picture. The Red Army now is almost completely mechanized, and is well equipped with modern weapons. Transportation and communications within the Soviet Union have been greatly improved. Great new industries and power projects have been built, and steel production is up. Thanks to the Rosenbergs and other spies and traitors, Russia now has the A-bomb, and thousands of slaves are mining uranium. We would be making a serious error, indeed, if we should underestimate the Soviet might as of 1953. But there are still shortages and bottlenecks and psychological factors which must be taken into consideration before answering that one all-important question—is the Kremlin ready to move?

LE'T'S first tackle the question from the purely military angle—and let's start with some facts. We know that the Soviet Union has the greatest land army in the world, possibly 300 divisions now activated, with perhaps 400 or 500 more that could be mobilized within a short time, to say nothing of the troops that could be furnished by the puppet states. This army is equipped with first-class tanks, field guns and anti-aircraft weapons, as we discovered in Korea. It is capable of giving a very fine account of itself in any slugging match—and make no mistake about that. But there are some other facts and also some weaknesses—and here they are.

(1) Don't become too overawed by the sheer weight of numbers. We can never hope to match the Russian land forces, man for man. But don't forget that the Russian division is considerably smaller than the American division, and it is inferior in fire power.



Not the Last Chapter

Therefore, the odds against us are not quite as bad as they seem.

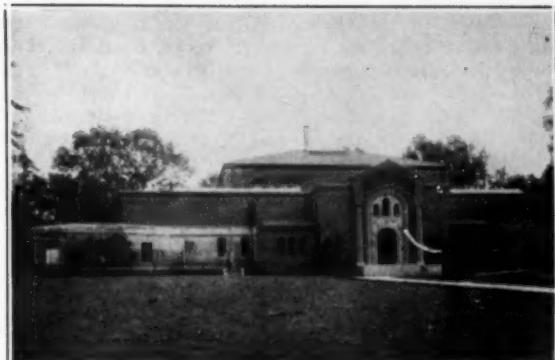
(2) Russian troops must frequently fight without adequate air cover, since Red planes do not always operate in close cooperation with ground forces. This is just another instance of traditional Russian recklessness with men; they can always be replaced.

(3) It is the opinion of this writer—although the Pentagon would disagree—that too many of our uniformed men are assigned to chairborne commands and non-combatant units. For each million men mustered into service, the Red Army is able to put a far larger proportion on the fighting front. Nevertheless it is true that the American combat soldier, with five or six non-combatants behind him, is better fed, better equipped and better serviced than his opposite number in the Red Army. This in turn should make him more efficient and raise his morale.

(4) The Red Army will fight its best in close proximity to the Russian borders, and will lose effectiveness rapidly the more extended its supply lines become. The type of amphibious warfare which America waged against Japan would be entirely beyond Russia's capabilities, now or in the foreseeable future. True, the Russians are reported to have a formidable fleet of modern submarines, probably a larger and more effective fleet than Hitler's, and these would have to be reckoned with. But the Soviet Union is lacking in surface craft—and also lacking in all-weather naval bases. As long as we can retain our air power and our navy, the Kremlin will be unable to undertake a full-scale overseas invasion. In other words, the Soviets must pick their battlefields—and undoubtedly that is what they plan to do.

(5) We would be making another grievous error if we should underestimate the Soviet air strength. The MIG is a good plane, and in actual numbers the Red Air Force probably (*See THE KREMLIN, Page 31*)

THE National Zoological Park, founded through the efforts of Secretary S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, of which it is a part, occupies a large area of 175 acres in the valley of Rock Creek, a site of great natural beauty in the city of Washington. It is mostly rough land that has been kept in its natural condition. There is maintained and exhibited the national collection of wild animals, birds, and reptiles from all parts of the world, totalling fully 3,000. In natural features no other zoological park in the world is better suited to the purpose than this one. There is a difference of 200 feet in elevation, and the hills are covered with beautiful woods, carefully protected and preserved. The grounds are two miles north of the central area of the City of Washington. Professor Langley had his home in the locality, about 1890, and being a pioneer in aviation,



*The Bird House in the National Zoological Park,
Washington, D. C.*

THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

By H. PAUL CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

made his house an observation post from which to study the flight of birds.

The National Zoological Park had a humble beginning. The nucleus of the present animal population was a small and varying group once kept as living models for the taxidermists of the Smithsonian Institution. This collection was housed about 1890 on the southern edge of the Mall, beside the main exhibition hall of the Smithsonian Institution. A preliminary survey of the Rock Creek Park property was made and Congress provided funds for its purchase in 1889. Thus the plan of the taxidermists of the National Museum to build up a collection of mounted North American mammals and birds developed into the National Zoological Park. The public expressed their interest in it and it was established for "the advancement of science and the recreation and education of the people."

The best point from which to obtain a general view of the National Zoological Park is probably the Calvert Street Bridge, which crosses the Rock Creek Parkway at the southern limit of the park, and there one can look down upon this beautiful wooded tract, with Rock Creek winding its way through the center of it. Motorists cross a ford near the entrance. There is also an entrance on the west leading from Connecticut Avenue and one from the east known as the Harvard Street entrance.

W. H. Blackburne, who for a dozen years had experience with animals at Barnum's Circus, was engaged as headkeeper and remained in that position for fully 50 years; he saw the National Zoological Park become a great institution. During the initial years determined effort was made to add to the collection, and gifts were received from many sources. Throughout the years our diplomats to foreign countries time and again returned with gifts of living animals for the National Zoological Park.

In the year 1925 Dr. William M. Mann, who served as chief of the Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition, became director of the National Zoological Park. Under his direction an extensive program for improving and expanding housing conditions for the animals has been carried out. As heretofore stated, the collection now numbers fully 3,000. It includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and other specimens.

When Dr. Mann took charge, most of the buildings were antiquated; several of them, among them the one in which lions and tigers have been kept, were built at the turn of the century of wood by the workmen of the park themselves at a trivial expense—less than \$50,000. Dr. Mann pleaded for a new building for them, as well as for several others, when a Public Buildings Bill was considered in 1945, but because of unsettled international conditions such a Bill has not been adopted by the Congress.

A Reptile House was built in the year 1931, designed by the then Municipal Architect, Albert R. Harris. It is the largest of its kind in the world. There are several hundred reptiles and other animals related to them in it, kept in their natural environment. The building is unique in that there is a separate heating and ventilating system for the public, so that the visitors' corridors can be kept at a temperature comfortable for them while the reptiles live in a much hotter environment.

The general mass and ornamental details of the building were taken from the early monastic buildings of the Italian Romanesque, augmented by the color



One of the Flight Cages in Washington's Zoo.

and texture of the variegated red brick, granite trim, and rich mosaic. Along the lower eaves of the wings there are interesting stone corbels carved with the heads of reptiles, reminding one of the gargoyle of the Middle Ages. The main entrance is accented by a Romanesque canopy, richly framed with glazed mosaics and surmounted with a pictorial fresco.

The interior is planned to give a natural setting for the reptiles, as heretofore stated. There are over 100 glass cages, so effectively landscaped as to present a theatrical display. There is an indirect lighting system used to add charm to the scene. There are several varieties of cobras among the poisonous snakes on display, including the golden and the spitting cobras, which latter is capable of ejecting its venom a considerable distance. Among other poisonous snakes are the prairie rattlers, water moccasons, and the African puff adder. There are constrictors present in great variety, as boas, pythons and anacondas, the latter two types growing to a length of 30 feet. There is also a remarkable collection of giant land tortoises nearby. The specimens are displayed in each exhibit in a setting and with a background authentically in harmony with their native haunts. Crocodiles and alligators are shown amidst palms and other tropical trees and plants.

THIE Bird House is one of the finest in America. It is in the same style as the Reptile House, that is, of brick, accented by a Romanesque entrance, and was designed by the same architect, Mr. Harris. Its main entrance is ornamented with brilliant bird designs in rich mosaic ornament, similar to the main portal of the Reptile House.

The interior of the Bird House is dominated by a huge central flight cage, which rises a full story above the surrounding building. This cage is planted in an interesting manner and set with waterfalls as a suitable environment for the collection of shore and wading birds. Around the flanking corridors are grouped 150 cages, wherein are exhibited numerous parrots, birds of paradise, and other beautiful specimens whose colorful plumage enhances the architectural effect of the interior. A bewildering variety of land and water birds inhabits the central enclosure. Notable among them are the scarlet ibis, the macaws, the toucans, and the toucanets, some of which are adorned in brilliant contrasting colors, with queer-shaped beaks.

Still other birds, and among them some of the most interesting at the park, are housed in flight cages. The largest of these is 160 feet long and 58 feet in height. There may be seen the lammergeyers, a pair of birds of prey from Asia; also an Andean condor—the South American eagle, that lives among mountains some of them 22,000 feet high. There also may be seen the flightless cormorants from the Galapagos Islands in South American waters of the Pacific, near Ecuador. The largest flight cage contains a group of black-crowned night herons, though there are about 100 wild specimens of this native bird which have made their home in the park and enjoy their freedom.

Other interesting collections in the park include one of the finest, if not the finest, group of bears in captivity. The rare polar bear is a notable specimen. There may be seen also a beaver colony in the creek; in the course of the years they have raised their pond fully a dozen feet. Nearby are the American coyotes and wolves of both prairie and timber varieties. The American water-fowl pond is stocked with almost a complete collection of American game birds.

Numerous wild animals may be seen in what are termed paddocks, that is, out-of-door enclosures. In them the wild deer may be seen roaming. In such an

enclosure Barbary sheep from North Africa may be seen as it were in their native habitat; also the American bison, Mongolian wild horses and zebras.

Since the year 1935 there has been built also a Pachyderm House, where thick-skinned elephants, the hippopotamus, and the long-necked giraffes may be seen. The building is built of local Bethesda stone, a warm grey-colored stone with iron rust spots and seam faced; entrance arches are of limestone. The building is 227 feet long by 114 feet wide and 35 feet high.

Since then there has also been built a Mammal House, built of red brick with limestone trim, 179 feet long by 54 feet wide and 35 feet high. There is also a monkey house, containing species as the brilliantly colored drills and mandrills with their monstrously shaped heads and their peculiar welted red swellings down either side of the nose; the white-tailed colobus with a bushy tuft at the end of its long tail; and the



The Barbary Sheep Look Like Statues in Their Washington Enclosure.

"weeping" capuchins. In addition to monkeys, African and Malaysian porcupines may be seen, and other strange wild animals from those regions.

The task of feeding all of the animals regularly each day is a real problem, since the life of the animals, so many of them rare, depends on it. But the work is done expeditiously by trained men.

For the convenience of visitors, a restaurant is maintained in the park. The park is easily accessible and here one may spend a delightful afternoon. There are more than two miles of automobile roads within its boundaries and more than three miles of footpaths. Ample space is provided for picnickers, and tables and benches are conveniently arranged for the visitors. Some Sundays as many as 70,000 visit this famous National Zoological Park, to see these native representatives from all parts of the world. It is to be hoped that as soon as the disturbed international situation calms down and peace is restored once more, the rest of the animals that are now without proper shelters may be provided with them.

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

"A RIGHT-WING Socialist is an accepted Socialist; a left-wing Socialist is a Communist. Theirs is a family difference only, both seeking the same goal by different routes, although no one can question that they will join hands, if ever they see an opportunity to accomplish their purpose. Once more I say that, as radicals frequently deny that they are Socialists, Socialists deny that they are Communists."—Joseph T. Cashman in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, August, 1926.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

ters, have been trying to sell their false bill of goods to their prisoners of war. How many American GI's have been converted to Communism? That is a question that has been worrying a lot of people.

When the sick and wounded POW's were exchanged earlier in the year, a number of Americans were found to have been indoctrinated, and these were immediately segregated from the rest of the freed men. Now it is learned that a considerable group—the estimates vary—have decided not to return to American shores, but to remain behind Asia's Bamboo Curtain. Some of these men—known as "progressives" to their fellow prisoners—may have embraced Communism in order to obtain better treatment, and they may now fear reprisals should they return to the West.

It is further revealed that a large group of these so-called "progressives" are coming back to preach Communism in the United States. There are rumors that they plan to form front organizations—"Ex-POW's for Peace" and to join the present Red front "Veterans for Peace"—and one such pro-Red is quoted as having said that on his return he would kill his own mother and father if they attempted to interfere with his being a Communist.

Unquestionably, the Reds have made use of every device in their bag of tricks. They have especially played up the racial issue, and undoubtedly some GI's have been weak enough to succumb to the propaganda. It would be idle to speculate on how many will continue to be hoodwinked after they once return to American shores, but it is hoped that all men will be carefully screened and the suspects listed.

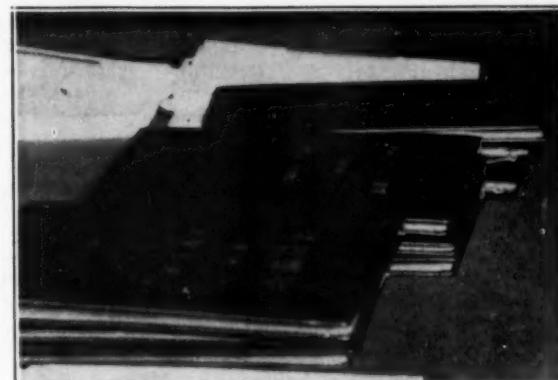
Mrs. F.D.R. Hates McCarthy— Lauds Tito

If the object of American foreign policy is to promote peace, security and good will, maybe it would be a good idea to keep Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at home or to muzzle her when abroad. Every time she makes a trip abroad, America appears to lose prestige. Every time she opens her mouth or writes her newspaper column, she apparently makes more enemies than friends for her country.

In Asia, she recently pointed out, America's military might is regarded as more of a threat than Russia's. In Europe she likened Senator McCarthy's investigating tactics to Hitler's. Of course, there is a reason why Mrs. Roosevelt hates the Wisconsin Senator; he has been exposing many of the pro-Reds who were coddled in government by her late husband.

But Mrs. Roosevelt had nothing but praise for the Communist dictator of Yugoslavia, Tito, whom she described as a man of "great charm and great personality" and as being "completely honest and frank." She also wrote a column from Yugoslavia in which she expressed the opinion that "socialism and freedom may go hand in hand," further indicating the real direction the New Deal was headed under the leadership of herself and her late husband.

After listening to the former First Lady, it is sometimes difficult to decide on whose side she is. And if it's confusing to Americans, it must be doubly so to Asiatics and Europeans. Her latest stunt is to head up what is called the National Issues Committee. We'll have more to say on that one.



United Press Photo

Three Copies of the Korean Armistice Agreement Lie on a Table at Panmunjom. In the Center Is the English Translation, Flanked by the Korean and Chinese Versions. The Korean War Cost the United States 140,000 Casualties, Including 22,000 Dead, Plus a Conservative Estimate of \$15 Billions.

South Is Target for Reds in Labor

The World Federation of Trade Unions, which is the Communist international labor movement, has issued a "call" for its annual international congress to be held in Vienna from October 10 to 21. This announcement coincides on the home front with a "call" issued by the National Negro Labor Council (a Red front) for an intensified drive throughout the Southern States, centering around the tobacco, electrical, farm implement and fishery industries.

Mrs. Viola Brown, of Winston-Salem, N. C., administrative secretary, has been placed in charge of a tri-State drive in the Carolinas and Virginia, while Sterling Neal, of Louisville, will head the Kentucky campaign. Meanwhile, CIO unions have declared war on "escapive" industries, those which have been pulling out of troubled areas in the North and moving South under conditions where they may again pull up stakes.



United Press Photo

Mrs. Paul Robeson, Wife of the Soviet-Loving Singer, Tells Senate Probers That She Is "A Very Loyal American" and That She Does Not Think Reds Advocate the Overthrow of the Government by Force. But She Refuses To Say Whether She Is a Communist.

Strike votes are being taken by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union (Communist controlled), the International Woodworkers Union (Red influenced), and the Oil Workers International Union. At the same time, trouble is also brewing among the sugar workers (Hawaii), ship stewards (West Coast), longshoremen, shipyard machinists and the plumbing trades.

5,000 Quit Alleged Red Union

More than 5,000 members in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the Carolinas have reportedly withdrawn from the United Packinghouse Workers of America in protest against Communist infiltration of the parent union, according to an announcement by J. B. Kirkpatrick, president of an Atlanta local.

Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, refused to confirm the walk-out, but claims that some union officers in the South had attempted to "sabotage the union's anti-discrimination program." The UPWA claims a membership of 125,000, about one-fourth of whom are Negroes.

Plan Probe of Communists in Labor Ranks

Senator J. Marshall Butler (R), Maryland, heads a special unit of the Senate Judiciary Committee which will open a sweeping investigation of Communist influences in labor unions this fall. Also serving on the panel will be Senator Herman Welker (R), Idaho, and Senator Pat McCarran (D), Nevada.

"Our unions must be free of the slightest taint of Communism," Senator Butler said. "We can't save this country if we can't keep Communists out of unions, especially out of positions of authority."

Among those to be called as witnesses will be George Meany, AFL president, and Walter Reuther, CIO president, as well as "rank and file union members who have had the opportunity to observe what goes on in Communist-dominated unions." Witnesses will also include officers of unions expelled by the CIO in 1949 and 1950 because of Red control.

Senator Butler has protested that New Dealers are perpetuating themselves in power in the Department of Labor despite a presidential directive aimed at removing policy-making jobs from the civil service.

West Coast Dock Inquiry Scheduled

Senator Homer E. Capehart (R), Indiana, has announced that the Senate waterfront racketeering subcommittee will open public hearings in Seattle and San Francisco late in September. He has taken over the chairmanship from the late Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), New Hampshire, and has made it clear that he will carry out the latter's plans for the investigation of corruption and Communism in the country's major ports.

The subcommittee has already looked into conditions existing in East and Gulf Coast ports, and has issued a report calling them "lawless frontiers." Meantime, the Federal Maritime Board is planning a study of racketeering in the handling of cargoes along the New York-New Jersey waterfront.

Virginia Tests Right-to-Work Law

Virginia has requested an injunction against the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 10, charging a violation of the State's right-to-work law. Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., took action on the grounds that the defendants had entered into union shop agreements despite the law stipulating that employment should not depend on membership in a labor organization.

The case has far-reaching effects since a dozen other States have similar right-to-work laws on the books.



United Press Photo
It Was the Hope of Communist Leaders To Get Lt. Arthur Miller (Above) Appointed New York Police Commissioner, According to the Testimony of John Lautner, Former Communist, Now Employed by the Department of Justice.

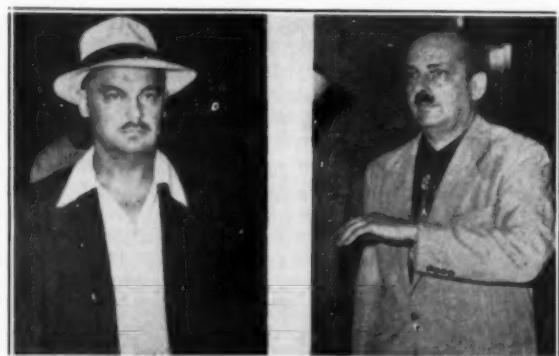
John Foley, of Washington, an attorney for the union, has stated that the case is the most important "to come before the courts of Virginia in labor law."

Eight Red Leaders Seized by FBI

The high command of the American Communist Party received another serious jolt when the FBI nabbed eight alleged top officials in raids in the Philadelphia area. Unable to raise bail, the eight were lodged in Holmesburg Prison. Also unable to obtain counsel at first because attorneys shied away from them, the opening of their trial had to be postponed by Federal Judge Alan K. Grim.

Joseph Kuzma, 41, regarded as the leader of the group, was held in \$50,000 bail. David Dubensky (Davis) was the first to obtain a defense lawyer—David Cohen. He along with the following six was held in \$25,000 bail:

Benjamin Weiss, Sherman Labowitz, Walter Lowen-



United Press Photo
Joseph Kuzma (Left), Trade Union Secretary of the Communist Party for Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and Walter Lowenfels (Right), Former Managing Editor of the Pennsylvania Edition of The Daily Worker, Are Two of the Eight Red Leaders Seized by the FBI in Raids in the Philadelphia Area.

fels, Irvin Katz, Sam Gobeloff and Thomas Nabried. The latter was the only Negro in the group. All were charged with violation of the Smith Act by conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

In reply to an inquiry from Congressman Clyde Doyle (D), California, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has reported that to date 51 Communist leaders, arrested under the Smith Act, have been convicted and sentenced. The sentences range from one year and one day to five years, and from fines of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Even Marcantonio Attacks Reds

Now we can believe anything—even to a man biting a dog. For Vito Marcantonio has finally scored the *Daily Worker*, the official mouthpiece of the American Communists.

The lawyer and former left-wing Congressman, who is now New York State chairman for the American Labor Party, accused the Communist daily of trying to swing support to Rudolph Halley in the mayoralty race. He attacked the *Worker* for "attempting to disrupt, with insidious appeals, the campaign of the ALP on behalf of its candidates." The ALP nominee for mayor is Clifford McAvoy, with a long front record.

"Speaking for the 52,000 enrollees of the ALP," he continued, "I resent and reject this interference."

Is it possible that Marcantonio, who has long supported Communist causes, has fallen out with his old cronies?

Busbey Scores Voice of America Aide

The closing days of the first session of the 83rd Congress were packed with drama, and one of the most startling bits was provided by Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R), Illinois. His speech concerned one Bertram D. Wolfe, who incidentally has one of the most extensive front records in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files on subversives. Said the Congressman:

"... in an address delivered in this Chamber just a little over a year ago, I called attention to the employment on the Voice of America staff of Bertram D. Wolfe, one of America's foremost Marxian Communist writers and agitators, and a founder and long-time member of the American Communist Party, and who is still retained at a salary in excess of \$11,000 per year."

Congressman Busbey went on to quote from a booklet written by Wolfe, *What Is The Communist Opposition?*, in which he stated:

"We Communists aim to abolish the anarchistic, planless, capitalistic mode of production and substitute a planned society; to abolish private property in the means of production and substitute ownership of the means of production by the producers as social property."

"How long will it take? All we can answer to such queries is: Come in and help us and the fight will be shorter . . . if you are truly a Communist . . . and if you are not content to ignore and condone the errors of our party just for the sake of being a card holder . . . you will join with us for the unification of the party and the Communist International for the future of the party and . . . the defeat of the most powerful ruling class on the face of the earth."

After citing chapter and verse of Wolfe's long Communist record, dating back to 1919 and the founding of the American Communist Party, Congressman Busbey suggested a slogan for the new director of the U. S.



United Press Photo

Pat Walsh, Canadian Seaman, Who Broke With the Communists Early This Year, Tells House Un-American Activities Investigators That Red Agents Engineered a 1949 Shipping Strike as a Scheme To Wreck the Marshall Plan.

Overseas Information program, the same slogan which George Washington published in his order of the day on the night before the crossing of the Delaware—"Put only Americans on guard tonight."

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC, which has frequently exposed Wolfe, agrees with Congressman Busbey that it is incredible that such a man should continue to hold an important post in the Voice of America, and should continue to receive money from American taxpayers.

Leftist Attacks Federal Art Selection

The report of the Federal Commission of Fine Arts to President Eisenhower is noteworthy because of the reservations made by one member of the group, who said that the Government had been getting "adequate work by second-rate artists," but rarely obtained "out-

NEW ECONOMICS STUDY PRIMER ISSUED

The Economic Research Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has issued a set of 17 pamphlets in the form of an Economics Primer. It is designed particularly for reading by the intelligent layman and for setting up local economics study groups. Each pamphlet includes discussion questions and suggested further reading.

The 17 pamphlets include "The Mystery of Money"; "Control of the Money Supply"; "Money, Income and Jobs"; "The National Income and Its Distribution"; "Progress and Prosperity"; "Sustaining Prosperity"; "Demand, Supply and Prices"; "Prices, Profits and Wages"; "Why the Businessman?"; "How Competitive Is the American Economy"; "Understanding the Economic System and Its Functions"; "Spending and Taxing"; "Taxing, Spending and Debt Management"; "Labor and the American Economy"; "Individual and Group Security"; "International Trade, Investment and Commercial Policy," and "The Ethics of Capitalism." The set is available for \$6.

Two leaflets, *Why Discuss and Wanted: Men Who Know Economics*, explain the Primer. They tell why and how to set up discussion groups and are available upon request from the Economic Research Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D. C.

standing works of art by the most distinguished artists from every section of the country."

The minority voice was that of George Biddle, who happens to have quite a few notations in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files. His record dates back to 1936, and includes such activities as extending greetings to Soviet Russia on the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, signing a petition to free Earl Browder, and sponsoring the Committee of One Thousand to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Would Mr. Biddle like the government to purchase the art of some of his left-wing cronies?

Artists' Union Suspends Three Members

The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists has upheld the action of its Los Angeles local in suspending three members who had violated a rule requiring disclosure of facts on Communist Party membership.

The three are Libby Burke, Murry Wagner and Shiman Ruskin, all of whom refused to answer questions when testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

New McCarthy Exposures Expected

The fact that Congress has adjourned does not necessarily mean that Capitol Hill is deserted these days. Among those who have cut short their vacations are Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, who is continuing his investigation of Communists in government, and Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R), Illinois, another member of the Senate Committee.

The campaign against the Wisconsin Senator has been stepped up in recent weeks. The left-wingers, the "liberals" and even some normally loyal citizens have been viciously attacking him, his tactics and his personnel. But neither bitter invectives, nor resignations, nor Washington's heat and humidity can stop this fiery prober of "subversives in high places."

At present he has launched what virtually amounts to a one-man campaign against alleged Reds who continue to hold top-secret posts in Washington, and some startling exposures are due to be released shortly. It is believed that at least one of them applies to the Atomic Energy Commission, another concern leaks in the Government Printing Office.

Lax Security at Los Alamos Charged

A Congressional investigation into security regulations at the Los Alamos, N. Mexico, atomic laboratory may take place following charges of laxity by four unidentified guards.

The guards, who appealed directly to the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, charged specifically that two top officials had violated regulations on at least eight occasions, that unqualified personnel had been hired, and that "gag rule," promotion favoritism and violations of the Hatch Act took place there.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D), New Mexico, has asked the AEC for an explanation.

Leftists Fight Boston Forum Ouster

NATIONAL REPUBLIC readers will recall Dr. Felix Wittmer's article, *The Tainted Forums of Staid Boston*, which appeared in last month's issue. In this article Dr. Wittmer referred to the Community Church Forums and listed many of the left-wing speakers on the program for the past year—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Dr. Joseph F. Fletcher, Freda Kirchwey, Owen D. Lattimore, Dr. Benjamin



United Press Photo

Assistant Professor Helen Deane Markham Was at First Cleared by the Harvard University Corporation of "Communist Domination" After She Had Twice Refused To Tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Whether She Was a Communist. Now "New Developments" Have Caused Her To Be Suspended With Pay Until She Can Be Questioned Further.

E. Mays, Carey McWilliams, Scott Nearing, Harlow Shapley, I. F. Stone (Finestone), Dr. J. Raymond Walsh and Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Dr. Wittmer also stated that the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, on whose premises the forums had been held, had cancelled the privilege at the end of the current season.

It is interesting to note that the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, of which Florence H. Luscomb is chairman, is directing a campaign to have the insurance company reverse its ruling. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC urges its readers to offset this campaign by writing Paul Clark, Hancock president, requesting him to uphold the eviction notice. (Miss Luscomb has more than 30 subversive listings in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files.)

Massachusetts Progressives are also rallying students and faculty members in support of pro-Red edu-



United Press Photo

Hungry East Berliners Defy Their Communist Masters To Pack the Area Around a West Berlin Food Distribution Station.

cators recently exposed by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The group also took an active part in the defense of the Rosenbergs, atomic spies.

Pro-Red Lawyer Would Indict Van Fleet

Attorney Fyke Farmer has asked a Federal Grand Jury in Nashville, Tennessee, to indict retired General James A. Van Fleet, former U. N. commander in Korea, on a charge of violating U. S. postal laws.

The motive behind the action becomes clear when it is remembered that Farmer was one of the Rosenberg lawyers. He accuses Van Fleet of advocating "annihilation" of Chinese and North Korean Reds in a magazine article.

State Department Supports Probes

"For the first time in 20 years I can assure you that the House Committee on Un-American Activities under Chairman Velde, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee under Senator Jenner, and the Special Investigative subcommittee under Senator McCarthy have received the complete and unequivocal support of the State Department."

Those words were spoken by R. W. Scott McLeod, State Department security official, before the American Legion convention in Topeka, Kansas, last month. A department spokesman said the speech had not been cleared by top officials.

U. S. Aide Dismissed "In Reprisal"

Harold V. Boisvert, an attorney, claims that he was fired from his Department of Commerce post because he had brought charges of subversion, pro-Red leanings and sex perversion against some of his fellow workers.

A department spokesman says that Boisvert was released because of a reduction in manpower and that his charges had "nothing whatsoever to do with it." James C. Worthy, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, announces that Boisvert's charges are "being investigated."

Jersey Governor Orders Loyalty Oath

Governor Alfred E. Driscoll has directed all department heads in New Jersey to require their employees to sign a loyalty oath as prescribed by a 1949 statute. Pointing out that he had been advised the law was not being enforced, the governor said:

"I do not believe that the significance of this law can be overemphasized, especially in such unsettled

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. BISH

If the "free food" move to Iron Curtain countries had been made by the Truman Administration two years ago, instead of now by the Eisenhower Administration to Germany alone, the Russian hold over Eastern Europe, China and Korea would have been broken.

The effects on the Russian hold over Germany, as a result of the recent American food handouts to the enslaved people, has become a challenge to Russia and its puppet government strength in Germany. If the Russians' military strength were equally taxed even at this time throughout Europe, the Near East and Far East, it could still force the Reds to pull in their horns, if not lose control within and without Russia.

The Eisenhower plan is far more effective than any of the give-aways so far perpetrated by the United States. The Marshall plan provided financial help plus machinery for the rehabilitation of the war-ridden countries, but even though these funds were huge, it took too long for the benefits to seep down to the masses. Money behind the Iron Curtain and in fact bordering countries has not been of much value, for it couldn't buy food, once the funds seeped down to the masses where there is no food to be had.

Russia bled its own resources of all surplus foods to feed its armed forces during the war. It scorched the land of much of its own country, as well as that of other countries, as it retreated in the face of Hitler's forces. Once the war was over, it drained any remaining surpluses, in fact cut into the current stocks of foods of those countries it had permanently occupied, and consumed them in Russia. Meantime, the Russian and Iron Curtain farmers silently struck against their dictatorships by refusing to produce. Great Black Market rings sprang forth bordering Russia and made fortunes by trading foods for valuables. One such Black Market operated for two years or more out of Yugoslavia. The silent strikers (farmers) have consistently laid down up to today. The city and urban peoples have, therefore, been without sufficient food. They are hungry, and a hungry people become desperate. Better chance death in seeking food than lack of food and effort is their axiom. The Truman government was well aware of these conditions but made no effort to cash in on them. Much grain was shipped to Iran, Turkey, India and Yugoslavia, which shipments, it is believed, were agitated by would-be Black Marketeers and which grain may have been the source of their stocks sold at huge profits behind the Iron Curtain. The Fair Deal State Department suppressed the stories of those conditions.

One thing is sure; the Russians would have thought twice before creating the condition of war in North Korea had such pressure as is now on Red Germany confronted them in every sector. As it now stands, the Reds claim victory in the three-year war in Korea. They claim the Red Chinese and Koreans have fought the UN forces to a standstill. This is partially true in that the Army was prevented by arm-chair generals in the U. S. State Department from pursuing the enemy to victory when, once or twice, it was within grasp.

Russia claims as of this date a membership of 24 million in its Communist parties throughout the world. Russia and China make up the lion's share, with Italy and France ranking a close third and fourth from without the Iron Curtain. The U.S.A. Party contributes to these folds.

After months of unstable governments in Italy and France, due to the huge Communist strength within those countries, both nations temporarily created cabinets. Both had to surrender to the leftists before accomplishing the task.

In Italy, Communists, with the fronting of Socialists, almost succeeded in out-voting the center and the rightists in the general election. Their strength in the Parliament has finally forced deGasperi to resign and the newly appointed Premier Piccioni lasted only a week.

Italy is threatened with a Communist-Socialist take-over by force at all times. The Reds following Lenin's warning, "do not play with revolution, await the ripened time and see it through once you start it," have a trained army of some 90,000 men, arsenals of rifles, ammunition, cannons, machine guns, tanks and the like. While some 40 caches of such arms have been seized since World War II, there appears to be a steady flow of the sinews of war to the Reds.

It is understood that these forces are under Soviet officers and drill each week. These represent the hard and loyal core of the 9,000,000 Communist voters in Italy.

In France, second in Red strength on this side of the Iron Curtain, the first compromise to the Reds by the government occurred on Bastille Day in July when all top Reds were pardoned by the President. These included the brains and brawn of the Red forces which were locked up after a series of acts of treason and espionage.

The Reds brazenly acknowledged the favor by exhibiting their strength, taking advantage of a non-Communist strike to stage a nation-wide strike of over two million service workers, railway, postal, telephone and telegraph employees. The strike crippled the country for many weeks before the Reds returned the workers to their posts. The powerful railway union is under Communist leadership and the Postal Workers Union is throughout Communist.

With France and Italy on the uneasy street, Spain and Greece are on the alert. Spain arrested and jailed 30 Communists and anarchists in recent weeks for plotting against the government, and Greece has convicted 11 Communist leaders for treason and espionage. Little Albania, the sole Soviet at present in western Europe, is being reorganized along modern Moscow political lines, evidently hoping to take an important position when and if seizure efforts are made in Greece, Italy, Spain and France. Where Tito, Yugoslavian Communist dictator, will stand at that time remains to be seen. His country holds an important spot on that map. He is definitely Communist but claimed to have been anti-Stalinist as Malenkov, present ruler of Russia, is now claiming to be. There could, it appears, very easily be a meeting of minds between the two, that is, providing Tito is assured he will be made the dictator of an all-Slav state, which is the exact idea he had that was thwarted by Stalin and Dimitrov, of Bulgaria, before Tito left the Stalinist ranks.

In the Near East the Russians seem to be winning the cold war drive against non-Communist countries. Iran is moving towards Russian friendship



Mr. Bish

(See COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD, Page 31)

times in which we are now living." He added: "I do believe further that such an oath of allegiance is not an unreasonable requirement of eligibility for employment in any governmental position."

Army Officer Cleared of Perjury

After a lengthy trial, punctuated by several recesses, an Army court-martial has acquitted 1st Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman of charges of perjury and obtaining a commission fraudulently by concealing membership in the Communist Party. Thierman served as a medical officer in Korea, and the charges were preferred after he had testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

The officer admitted that he had signed an application for membership, but denied that he had ever joined the Communist Party. He was defended by Emanuel Bloch, who was the chief lawyer for the Rosenbergs, atom spies.

Major William L. Whalen, court law officer, denied a defense motion for a directed verdict of not guilty. In his closing argument, Bloch called former Senator Herbert O'Conor (D), Maryland, ex-chairman of the subcommittee, and Richard Arens, committee counsel, "paper patriots."

One of the defense witnesses was Albert Francis Lannon, one of the secondary Red leaders convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. He is now free on bail pending the outcome of an appeal.

Legion Urges Outlawing of Reds

The New York State Department of the American Legion, meeting in Rochester, has recommended that the Communist Party be outlawed in New York.

Other resolutions adopted by the Legionnaires included an investigation of Red activities by a joint State legislative committee, opposition of U. N. membership for Red China, and the disbarment of Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

West Coast Communist Leader Dies

Not all Communists die in bed these days. But William J. Pennock, 38, did—in the bedroom of his Seattle home. He was one of seven standing trial on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Pennock had admitted that he had been a Communist since 1936 and that while a member of the Washington State Legislature he had concealed his party membership "with lies." He was also president of the Washington Pension Union.

Gerson's Wife Faces Deportation

Denaturalization proceedings have been filed by the Department of Justice against Mrs. Sophie Gerson, 43, of Brooklyn. She was born in the Russian Ukraine, and entered the United States in 1922 under the name of Sonia Milman. She is now the wife of Simon William Gerson, a member of both the national and State legislative committees of the Communist Party. He was among 17 second-string Red leaders arrested in 1951, but he won a directed verdict of acquittal.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., states that she was a member of the Communist Party when she applied for citizenship, and that she had falsely sworn as to her Red affiliations and to the fact that she had never been arrested.

In another action, immigration authorities have revoked the passport of Joseph Starobin, European editor of the Communist *Daily Worker*.



United Press Photo
Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Right) Is Shown Talking With J. B. Matthews, Former Executive Director of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee. The Resignation of Matthews Was Later Accepted Following the Publication of His Controversial Magazine Article in Which He Said That Protestant Clergymen Form "The Largest Single Group" Aiding the Communist Party. Matthews, Himself an Ordained Minister, Is Widely Regarded as an Authority on Communist Activities.

Church Leftists Stir Controversy

The issue of Communists and left-wingers within the ranks of the clergy, which has been smoldering for many months, has now burst into flames. And despite the expressed wishes of many people, including members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to avoid a church controversy, the issue threatens to break into a general conflagration, which may in time engulf many prominent ministers who, unwittingly or not, have been traveling the left side of the street.

Highlighting the matter within recent weeks have been the hearings of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and the Rev. Jack McMichael, a magazine article by Dr. J. B. Matthews culminating in his resignation from a Senate committee post, and the possible calling of Dr.



United Press Photo
David Livingston, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, Refuses To Answer 15 Questions About Red Ties Before the House Un-American Activities Committee. But He Does Admit That His Union Contributed \$1,000 to the Defense of Harry Bridges. The Union Was Ousted From the CIO Because of Alleged Communist Domination.

Harry F. Ward. In addition, there are many side issues, which find many churchmen throughout the country sharply divided.

Oxnam's Links With Red Fronts Confirmed

An overflow crowd turned out for the hearing of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam on July 21 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the proceedings dragged out until after midnight. To the impartial observer it seemed that many of the bishop's friends had been "imported" from out of town, and several times they had to be cautioned against voicing their feelings.

A representative of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC sat immediately in front of I. F. Stone (Israel Finestone is his real name), former columnist for the defunct *Daily Compass* (sometimes known as New York's "uptown Daily Worker"), and now editor of the violently left-wing *I. F. Stone's Weekly*. Many of the bishop's friends gathered around Stone, praised his work, and even offered subscriptions, apparently not knowing, or not caring, on which side of center this man Stone stands.

Some newspapers later reported that Bishop Oxnam had been "cleared" of Communist Party membership. The fact is that no such charges had ever been made against him. He was accused of affiliating himself with several Communist fronts, and this fact was substantiated. The bishop admitted connections with about nine such groups, denied some, didn't "recollect" about others. He even admitted that he had written for such publications as *The Protestant* and *Soviet Russia Today*. He also admitted associations with such men as Prof. Dirk J. Struik, Roger Baldwin, Dr. Stephen S. Fritchman, Dr. Harry F. Ward and the Rev. Jack McMichael.

Despite the fact that the committee inserted more than 40 exhibits in the record, it was evident that the members were pulling their punches and leaning over backward to avoid what might be regarded in some quarters as a religious controversy. But the evidence was unmistakable that there are Communists and Communist sympathizers within the clergy, and the conclusion is that the church will be far stronger if such subversives are exposed and weeded out.

McMichael Defies Committee at Hearing

The Rev. Jack McMichael, Methodist minister from Upper Lake, California, slipped out of his chair at his hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and landed on his knees and elbows. And to many of those present he made a few other slips too—slips of the tongue.

McMichael, former head of the American Youth Congress and, until lately, the executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action—former cited as Communist front—was one of the most belligerent witnesses ever to appear on Capitol Hill. Despite tomes of evidence, he denied all affiliations with the left and constantly flew off at tangents.

Two former Communists—Manning Johnson and Leonard Patterson—had previously testified that McMichael had been a Communist. But when confronted personally by Johnson, the minister said "I don't know the man. . ." Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edmiston, former undercover agents for the FBI, had also testified that they had met McMichael in company with Reds. But McMichael said he couldn't recognize them.

When McMichael called Johnson "a perjurer," Congressman Donald L. Jackson (R), California, replied: "That will be determined in another tribunal as to who has perjured himself."

Meantime, Rev. Harry F. Ward, yet to be called up



United Press Photo
A Full House Greeted the Much-Publicized Appearance of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam Before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Committee "Cleared" Him of Communist Party Ties—A Charge, Incidentally, Which Had Never Been Made—but Evidence Indicated That He Had at One Time or Another Belonged to a Number of Red Fronts.

before the House committee, has sounded off in advance by denying any Communist affiliations in a letter to the *New York Times*. Ward has a record almost a mile long when the evidence is laid down side by side. He says he is a man of God, and not a Communist. Bishop Oxnam, who is said to have named Ward and McMichael as among those he has known intimately, and had learned were possible Communists before he broke relations with them, had just written an article, "How To Spot a Communist." Yet his first two "victims" seem to have wiggled out from the spot he allegedly placed them in. His criticism of the House committee's procedures therefore does not quite stand up.

Matthews To State His Case in Fall

The highly controversial magazine article by Dr. J. B. Matthews, former chief of staff of the Senate Investigations subcommittee, is still being argued. In this article Dr. Matthews, himself an ordained minister, stated that "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus is composed of Protestant clergymen," and went on to say that the Reds had



United Press Photo
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Head of Washington Methodists, Asks That Investigators Clear His Name of Communist Front Links. But He Did Admit That He Had Joined Some Groups on Subversive Lists.

"enlisted the support of at least 7,000 Protestant clergymen—party members, fellow travelers, espionage agents, party-line adherents, and unwilling dupes."

As a result of this article, Dr. Matthews submitted his resignation to the committee, and it was later accepted by Senator Joseph McCarthy, although the article in question had been written before Matthews' appointment. And in a dispute over the hiring of committed personnel, which arose from this issue, the three Democratic members resigned.

Matthews' request for an opportunity to prove his statements has been granted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. However, it is unlikely that the hearing will be scheduled before October.

"We are not investigating clergymen, churches or religion," explained Congressman Harold H. Velde (R), Illinois, committee chairman. "We are investigating Communism, which is a clear and present danger."

Much of the controversy in this case has resulted from the fact that Matthews' statements were lifted out of context. And he is one of the best informed authorities on this subject, having been both a clergyman and a front man himself. But even if there were only one Red in the clergy, instead of Matthews' estimated 7,000, is there any reason why that one should not be exposed? While no check has been made, the subversive files of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC do contain the names of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of clergymen.

Matthews' Views Supported and Opposed

The right of Congressional committees to investigate the clergy and the truth of Dr. J. B. Matthews' statements on left-wing clergymen have been actively defended by the American Council of Christian Churches. With this in view, the Rev. Kenneth R. Kinney, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Johnson City, N. Y., and vice-president of the Baptist Bible Seminary, was selected to participate in a radio debate with the Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

Dr. Kinney pointed out that "our country needs to be alerted to what is taking place." Dr. Pike agreed that a guilty clergyman should be punished, but said he resented the "wholesale indictment."

Other clergymen supporting Matthews' views include Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald*; the Rev. Norman H. Wells, of the Central Baptist Church, Cincinnati, and Dr. Carl McIntire, of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, N. J.

Among clergymen opposing Matthews' statements was Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary.

In all cases where people oppose the exposure of Communists, it is well to dig beneath the surface for possible motives. For example, there is the case of Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Hadlyme, Conn., whose letter condemning Matthews appeared in leading newspapers. To many readers this was merely an expression of opinion by a citizen. But Dr. Hamilton, a medical doctor, has a long record of subversive affiliations in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files, and she is listed 17 times in Appendix IX of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Her record shows how easily one's affiliations can reach from pacifist groups to Red movements.

Ex-Red Points Another Finger at Clergy

With all the furor raised over Dr. J. B. Matthews' article, many churchmen have overlooked another article, written by a former member of the Communist



United Press Photo
An Obstreperous Witness, the Rev. Jack McMichael, Methodist Minister, From Upper Lake, California, Accuses House Committee of Trying To "Trick and Trap" Him.

Party, which also points up the serious Red infiltration of the church.

The article, *What Is The Appeal Of Communism?*, appears in the August, 1953, issue of *Public Service* magazine, and is written by Nathaniel Weyl, former American Communist, who was in the same Red cell with Alger Hiss. The first paragraph, similar to Dr. Matthews', reads:

"Communism has probably had a greater appeal to American churchmen than any other totalitarian movement. The Communist front organizations in religion stress the brotherhood of man, the social message of Christianity, peace on earth, a collectivist interpretation of the Gospels, the view that free enterprise is immoral, anti-Christian and 'imperialistic.'"

Weyl goes on to remark that Dr. Harry F. Ward has had a tremendous influence on churchmen, and that "as late as 1947, 17 bishops were members of the Communist-controlled Methodist Federation for Social Action."

Both Dr. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary in New York, and the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Unitarian minister in Los Angeles, may be called before the committee at a later date.



United Press Photo
The Rev. Jack McMichael (Right) Faces Manning Johnson (Left), a Former Communist Who Had Testified That He Knew the Minister as a Party Member. McMichael, Appearing Before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Denied That He Had Ever Seen Johnson Before. In the Center Is Frank J. Donner, McMichael's Attorney.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD*(Continued from Page 27)*

and trade. The Mossadegh government has won out with national Communist aid in centralizing all political power over Iran in its hands. Fifty thousand Iranian Reds celebrated the victory. After warnings from Secretary of State Dulles that the U.S.A. was concerned over the trend in Iran, 100,000 Reds turned out in wild demonstrations, bearing placards, "Death To U.S. Imperialists."

Egypt, meantime, has had a warning on two fronts. The government seized and jailed 30 Communist agitators, seized huge quantities of propaganda and a number of duplicating machines operating in Cairo. It also seized two ex-Nazis for conspiring to set up a Nazi-like government of the Arab world. One was former German SS General Otto Ernest Remer.

In Japan the Socialists have now joined the extreme radicals in challenging the Yoshida government. They failed in the first attempt by showing a vote of 123 to the government's 193, with the so-called "Progressives" not voting.

In Vietminh, the powerful guerrilla (Red army) fighting the French forces has turned up with new faces, new style of operations and new equipment, it now being patterned on Russian style and operations, trained by Red Chinese, and every three soldiers are under one tried and trained Communist. Indications are that Red China will divert some of its released energy from Northern Korea to Indo-China, with the hope of getting a compromise peace as a start. In Jakarta, a compromise has already occurred. The new Cabinet is a coalition of the leftists, including Communists.

Since the Communists consider a Socialist government as the form of "transition" from Capitalism to Communism, Moscow is cheered over recent events in Costa Rica where in July the Socialists were swept into office and now control 30 of the 45 seats in the Congress, and the revolutionist of 1948, Jose Figueres, as president, announces the government will now become Socialist in every respect.

The trend in Brazil is also veering toward Socialism, that of the Peron (Argentina) style, and the coming elections, if a coup d'etat does not force such before an election, will turn the government to the left-wing labor forces. The plot leaked out of the recent convention of the Social Welfare and Social Legislation Congress held at Rio de Janeiro.

Meantime, Guatemalan Reds have now finished off their opposition. They have penetrated the army and won it over. They have silenced all anti-Communists, including radio and publications. With the apparent victory of the Communists, the Party has issued the program the government is expected to put into immediate action, including the "ousting of all American industries" and "a fight against U.S. Imperialism." Mexico has finally awak-

ened to the fact that authors of textbooks for its public schools have slanted these to slur the U.S. and to the interest of Russia and Marxism. Canadians, who voted in August, awakened to find 100 Communist candidates on their ballots under the name of Labor Progressive Party. They had deposited \$200 each to get on the ballot.

THE KREMLIN*(Continued from Page 20)*

far exceeds ours at the moment. However, the records in Korea indicated that our pilots are better trained. Also, it is thought that Russian bombers have a somewhat shorter range than ours, and from their air bases would be unable to make a return trip in the event of war. But this situation may change without notice. In fact, there are now reports of a new Russian super bomber comparable in size and range to our Boeing B-52.

It is difficult to speculate on Russia's atomic stockpile. We hope—and we have every reason to believe—that America still maintains a long A-bomb lead. But it would be wise to assume that the Kremlin is already capable of delivering a devastating atomic blow, and, of course, in this type of warfare, the first to strike enjoys a tremendous advantage. However, the very vastness of Russia and the long land borders create a defense problem.

Adding it all up, the Red Army, submarine fleet, air strength and atomic stockpile constitute a powerful striking force. Pitted against the few divisions and air wings which NATO is presently able to muster, the Red Army, if so ordered by the Kremlin, probably could overrun most of Western Europe in a matter of weeks. Most military leaders agree to that.

Furthermore, we all know by this time that the men in the Kremlin are bent on aggression, and would not hesitate to order their troops forward in a mad attempt to enslave the world—if they were reasonably sure of success. And if the above were all that had to be considered, we might expect such an attack any day. But there are some other points which must be taken into account, and these may well upset the timetable.

First, there are the economic problems. We repeat that the Soviet Union has made rapid strides since the close of World War II, and is now probably fully prepared for a short war. But Russian production is still far below that of America, and in the event of a long war, there would develop critical shortages, particularly in steel, oil and food. Since it is extremely unlikely that the West could be brought to its knees in a matter of weeks or months, the conspirators in the Kremlin, before ordering their armed hordes forward, would have to be sure that they could capture and defend the Near East oil basin and the rich German industrial area.

But the people themselves constitute an even greater problem. No dictator can

afford to launch an all-out war unless he can be certain that he won't be stabbed in the back at home. And Malenkov must have serious doubts on this point. The record of World War II can be cited as proof of the undeniable Russian fortitude, and the patriotic Russian people could be depended upon to defend their own soil against an invader. But it is a question how far these same people would support a Kremlin-instigated war beyond their borders. They may be powerless to take direct action against the regime, but even an apathetic attitude could be fatal to the dictator's aims.

In addition, there is the palace revolt. Possibly by this time Malenkov has the situation under control and has consolidated his position. But a criminal can never trust another criminal. Can he be sure?

The recent riots in East Germany, the uprisings and unrest in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other puppet states provide additional food for thought. Could the Kremlin count on the satellite troops? We repeat that the Russians could probably sweep to the English Channel in short time. But what would then happen to a Red Army whose supply lines extended through these satellite states? The spirit of liberty does not die, and it is the opinion of this writer that the great mass of Poles and Czechs would be on our side.

Is the Kremlin ready to move? We know the Kremlin's intentions, but we cannot be sure of their plans. However, in our studied opinion there are too many "if's" for these plotters to take an immediate gamble. Of course, we are sitting on a powder keg, and an accident might light the fuse. And, of course, the war of nerves will continue, with new Koreas being promoted wherever and whenever possible, and with stepped-up campaigns to divide the West. But, after weighing all the evidence, it seems to us extremely unlikely that Malenkov and his fellow conspirators will take the fatal plunge in 1953. Perhaps the situation will have materially changed by another year, or within the next two or three years—and we will then have to make a new appraisal.

That poses a familiar question. On whose side is time—on the Kremlin's or ours? It behoves us to see to it that the answer is in our favor. We can do that by building up our military strength, by expanding our air power, by increasing our atomic advantage, by cementing our economic power—and by keeping Communism from spreading closer to our shores. Distance still offers a modicum of security, for a few years, at least, or until push-button war becomes a reality.

And there is another important point. We must somehow seize the initiative. We must prevent the Kremlin from calling the shots; we must force the Kremlin off balance; we must keep the plotters guessing. There is a tremendous disadvantage in being constantly on the defensive, as has been our case since 1945.

Remember that the Communist con-

spiracy is the most serious menace the civilized world has ever had to face. Remember that the Communist objective—world domination and enslavement—will never be voluntarily abandoned. Remember that this is at best an uneasy truce, and we must never for one minute relax. But as long as we can keep Communism static, as long as we can convince Moscow of our ability to withstand a quick blow, as long as we can hold over the Kremlin the threat of a devastating atomic retaliation, as long as we can keep the plotters on the defensive, just so long will we enjoy a period of grace. All this makes today the most important date on our calendar. We won't have to fear tomorrow quite so much—if we make proper use of today. Let's face facts, and not myths.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6)

he was, in different terms he counseled different varieties of debauching. That of education was one of them.

It is easy for most of us to despise and even hate certain avowed Communists. It is difficult to hate and impossible to despise idealists like the late John Dewey or Dr. Counts or ex-Communist Harvard Professor Granville Hicks or ex-Mayor of Vladivostok S. M. Levitas or ex-member of the Moscow Soviet David J. Dallin; for they respect individual integrity. Yet, everyone of these has been an ardent protagonist of the collectivist theories of government control which choke free enterprise and weaken individual responsibility. They are the quacks who in kindly ignorance would kill the patient. It is the inherent decency of these men which makes them even more dangerous than Communists. Many a good man who knows they are wrong will not combat them because he cannot help liking and respecting them.

As a result of the efforts of Columbia Teachers College and scores of its disciple institutions; American Education Fellowship (the former Progressive Education Association); John Dewey Society, and National Education Association, with its numerous branches, sub-branches, affiliates and associates—American public opinion, on the intellectual and professional level, is today infiltrated with notions of government control, deficit spending, taxation robbery and dozens of other forms of public vice.

In hundreds of our schools there is no longer any competitive grading system. Bad marks might create inferiority complexes. Where marks still exist, teacher more often than not does not dare to grade severely. The principal, who doesn't wish to be labeled a Prussian authoritarian, simply tells teacher that it is his own fault if his students don't measure up to standard. Consequently, the standard goes down, and the leveling process of the equalizing zealots is intensified.

Numerous "progressive" teachers—products of the education mills of Columbia, N.Y.U., etc.—can't teach because, despite their degrees, they have never bothered to learn facts. It's the "attitude" of the pupil they emphasize. Yet how can the attitude be sound if it isn't based on the available facts?

Dozens of "progressive" classes, which the present writer has observed in the course of years, have deteriorated into miniature amateur discussion societies. Let them do their own thinking instead of throwing facts at them, the "progressive" extremists proudly tell you. Yet, what good is discussion if it is not based on facts? Isn't all worthwhile thinking a comparing of facts?

In core study classes—with some exceptions—the pupils read their papers on certain subjects, for weeks on end. Often these papers are nothing more than some hastily copied excerpts from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. In scores of cases, the class does not even bother to listen. The little "scholars" talk among themselves or go to sleep. There is no exam to determine if they have absorbed the material. Exams are said to be old-fashioned examples of Prussianism and authoritarianism.

Thousands of disciples of the socialist-soaked "progressive" fad have substituted anarchy for liberty. They no longer hold their students to the eternal laws of good breeding and respectful manners. Putting on airs, making speeches based on nothing, and ostensible shirking of responsibilities while posing as officials of something or other, have frequently been evaluated as the assertion of individual originality.

In many schools, as this writer has observed, subject matter has been relegated to quasi-oblivion. The greater part of the schedule has been turned into play. Rehearsal of this or that show, instead of class, or plain gabbing, glorified as class discussion, make the youngsters believe that school—and therefore life—is just a bowl of cherries.

In this atmosphere the laziest and shallowest, and the biggest four-flushers can make the grade. The more ambitious students are bored and discouraged. Fraudulently diluted educational fare is offered on the silver platter. No wonder that so many students regard school as a joke. But when they leave school, they find out that life is no joke at all.

The desire of the Deweyite zealots among the educators to prepare our youth for the egalitarian society induces flabbiness and incompetence. Playing, of course, is nice. All healthy people like it. It is definitely here to stay; but life is more than play. The exchange of platitudes on Soviet progress, government control, world federalism and the like, which are so characteristic of our various youth forums, are largely a result of the dilettantical aberrations which the Dewey-Counts-Kilpatrick school of "progressive" education has fostered.

The courageous help of our communities is needed to call upon our educators for a return to the principles of our fathers. At this time, with the unholy blessing of the top-notch officials, distinction, ambition and hardiness are swamped in a morass of loose talk on government protection from the cradle to the grave. Considering that the tax-paying citizens supply the money for our schools, they certainly are entitled to put a stop to the scandalous confusion which has been caused by the Deweyite hoax of smuggling socialism into "progressive" education, and debauching it.

More facts and self-discipline, and less frills and fads—the hysterical outcries of the education bosses notwithstanding—are in order. Dewey's pragmatism may be modern for China, Mexico, and Russia, about which he has written with such materialist candor and profusion. It impedes the real progress which the Founding Fathers had in mind. Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, in social wisdom, are far ahead of Dewey, Counts, and Goslin. In education, too, it is time for a change.

COAL

(Continued from Page 4)

more days of strike, one holiday, two work days, three days of strike, three days of work, followed by two weeks of strike. October contained 26 days of strike. November started with eight days of strike, one day of work, one holiday, ten days of work, another holiday, then five days of work. The last three days of each week, during December, were spent on strike, with the 25th of that month a holiday. Try to solve this puzzle. Is such a record good for business or good for union members?

During the half century, between the years 1899 to and including 1949, there were 9,599,263 miners on strike, for 284,430,188 man-days. That meant a wage loss of \$4,650,433,357.80. The coal miner has a maximum prospect of 298 work days a year. The above statistics indicate, then, that coal miners have lost 954,463 man years of work through strikes. If we accept as the maximum coal miners' working prospects as 35 years, it indicates that coal mine strikes—over that mentioned period—have deprived 27,270 men of all work for their entire work life span.

At the close of World War I bituminous coal was the source of 70 per cent of this country's energy. By 1950 it had dropped to 36.6 per cent of the country's energy.

It is far too much influence in the hands of too few when such power is granted that can stifle an industry for nothing more than a dictatorial whim, or a selfish motive. The basic precept of this government is the good of all the people and not the specific selfish aggrandizement of a single group.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

While most of the Nation was paying its last tributes to a great American, the late Senator Robert A. Taft, the Communist propaganda organs of our country were heap-ing abuse upon abuse through smear articles on the fallen patriot. One such organ took the occasion of the Senator's death to spread a two-page feature article of smear and sneer on the great humanitarian, as the Nation bowed in silent prayer as he lay in state in the rotunda of the Nation's Capitol.

It is significant to note this display of vulgarity, if not treason of the Red organs, in that only a few months previously, these same "American" publications had published pages of eulogies to Joseph Stalin, the ruthless dictator of Russia, who had died. The Christian Senator Taft was berated and smeared; the atheist and killer, Joseph Stalin, was eulogized and "honored," if one can term it such, by recognition through borders of mourning in those same so-called "American" Red organs. The same for the Korean truce. The Red organs took the occasion to play this up as the end of a "victorious" war for Red China and Red Korea, and Russia's part in agreeing to the truce as significant of Russia's "peaceful" attitude.

Communist organs have been quick, however, to silence their columns in behalf of their "great" benefactor, the late Joe Stalin, and to go overboard for their new champion of world Communism, Malenkov. Page after page have appeared in the Red organs in our country on Malenkov's latest messages to the Russian assembly which met and rubber-stamped his death warrants against Berea and others of the old Stalin regime. If the organs of the "American" Communists are not the voices of Moscow, then this writer is a candlestick-maker instead of an analyst.

Communist columns have stepped up their smear against Senator McCarthy during recent weeks, and these new attacks are even more vicious than heretofore. Sometimes a man is best known for the enemies he makes, and this seems to be true in the case of Senator McCarthy. The McCarran-Walter Security Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act are among the other major targets of the Reds. They have veered over to the Humphrey-Lehman amendment act in the latter attack, which resolution was introduced in the last hours of the recent session of Congress for the purpose of giving summer and fall propaganda material to the Americans For Democratic Action, the CIO, Communists and other left-wing forces, which are leading the drive against the present immigration and naturalization law. The resolution is not an Administration proposal, and it is very doubtful that the Administration, which has said there should be several amendments to the law, is favorable in any way to the Humphrey-Lehman proposal as introduced and as is now being propagandized on a nation-wide scale.

The Communists and their major fronts are sweating under the pressure of the Department of Justice's determined moves to force them to register with it under the McCarran-Walter National Security Act. The Communist Party, itself, spent almost two years attempting to first defeat the enactment of the law, and then in attempting to prove that it does not come within the scope of the law. Its battery of attorneys also spent months in a futile attempt to have the law declared unconstitutional, and an appeal is up on this aspect at present.

Among the fronts recently called before the Security Control Board administering the act, are the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which has lost in its initial moves to evade the requirements of the law, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which has also been rebuffed in its motions to escape the law.

Helen K. Pell, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Spanish Refugees Appeals Committee, and Frank Brown, Commander of the Bay Area (California) Section of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, both Red fronts, have launched a nation-wide campaign among "liberals" in the fight to be eliminated from the subversive list of the DJ, which compells those organizations to register. Wm. Lowe, Jr., State Chairman of the Labor Youth League (California section), is bragging that when his organization is notified of its legal obligation to register under the law, he has "a few surprises in store" for the DJ and the Federal Subversive Control Board in Washington. Possibly with this advance information the government can pull a few "surprises" out of its files to confront Lowe and his Red brethren.

The "Digest of Soviet News" is the latest of the propaganda organs launched within the United States. It is issued by the American-Russian Institute of Los Angeles, having only recently made its appearance.

Mrs. Juanita Wheeler has become office manager of the West Coast Communist organ, the "Peoples Daily World."

Harry Bridges, West Coast Red and chief of the CIO Longshoremen's Union, is yelping because of the listing as subversive by the Department of Justice, of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.

Reports have it that Dave Sarvis, director of the so-called "Labor Theater" of San Francisco, has recently made a big donation of cash to the West Coast Communist organ, "Peoples Daily World."

Speaking of left-wingers among the clergy of the Nation, even in face of present day criticism, many of them continue to show up publicly in pro-Red drives. Recently, Albert Maitz, Gale Sondergard, and Herbert Biberman, whose records need no reviewing to the readers of this column, formed a new movement for the "amnesty" of West Coast Communists jailed for conspiracy against our country. Among the list of so-called "liberals" composing the new movement are 11 Southern California clergymen. Another ten clergymen have joined hands in support of Rev. Jack McMichaels, who recently defied the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., but the last of the story on whom has not yet been told. Someone is going to have to pay the penalty for perjury as a sworn witness before the Congressional Committee. Several witnesses, former members of the Party swore under oath that they knew the Reverend as Party man, but he swore he did not know them and had never been a member. The Courts will possibly get this case in January.

Lester Blickstein, whom the Reds play up as a former "Rabbi" and a former "lecturer for the B'nai-Brit and American Jewish Congress," is now managing editor of the Communist racial organ, "Jewish Life," which organ supported Russia in the early 1953 purge of Jews abroad, and which publication has devoted its full edition currently, in behalf of the "martyred Rosenbergs," the two traitors who spied on our national defenses, including the atom bombs for Russia.

Blickstein's present "lecture tour" is in behalf of the Red cause and his recent appearances were at the California Labor School (Communist).

The West Coast organ of the Communist movement, the "Peoples Daily World," recently raised \$56,256 in its fund sustaining drive in Los Angeles. A lot of money for the Reds to shell out, or are there many more Communists in Los Angeles than are estimated by the FBI? The fund drive, statewide, is for \$175,000 of which over 60 per cent, it is reported, has already been raised within a few short weeks.

Dashiel Hammett is chairman; Albert E. Kahn is treasurer, and Mrs. Yolanda Wilkerson is secretary of a new organization set up by the Reds in New York City, under the guise of raising funds to sustain some "700" of the families of the Communists now serving sentences for conspiracy.

Alice Meyers, of Baltimore, Mrs. Jaenete Beaso and Mrs. Larene Wood compose a new Committee in Baltimore-Washington, D. C., district of the Communist Party, known as the "Committee For Families of Baltimore Victims of the Smith Act."

Professor Herbert J. Phillips, ousted as a professor of the University of Washington (Seattle) for Communist membership and activities, has been jailed for contempt of court in the proceedings of the Northwest Communists on trial for conspiracy. He refused to answer prosecution questioning as to the personnel of the Communist unit he personally belongs to which the Court ruled had a bearing on the case against the Reds now on trial.

As this contempt conviction became known, Red fronters began to flock to the aid of the professor.

Wm. Albertson, Executive Secretary of the Michigan district of the Communist Party, and Ben Davis, convicted New Yorker, national official of the Communist Party, have both met the same fate as Professor Phillips—sentences for contempt of court in the Pittsburgh cases of Communists on trial for conspiracy. Both refused to name members of their respective sectional and national groups.

Another group of Reds will soon go on trial in Philadelphia. These include Ben Weiss, Treasurer and Public Affairs Director of the Party section; David Davis, Business agent of Local 155 of the U.E.W., and Party organizer; Walter Lowenfels, propagandist for the Communists; Thos. Nabried, Negro, in the building trades union; Joseph Kuzman, steel worker; Joseph Roberts Irwin, Sam Gobelloff, shipyard workers, and Sherman Labovitz, all active Communists in the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware district of the Party, and Robert Klonsky, most important Red in the area.

Clifford McAvoy, formerly of California, active in CIO ranks and with some 50 or more Communist front affiliations or major activities, is the present American Labor Party candidate for Mayor of New York.

Maude Russell, head of "Far Eastern Reporter" (NYC), given over to the pro-Red side of Far Eastern affairs, including the championing of the cause of Red China, is on a "lecture tour" in behalf of a "Far Eastern Democratic Policy." Her present field of action is in California.

Maude Russell has been affiliated with the "Committee For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy," and other fronts.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 NO 1ST ST
ANN ARBOR MICH
AUG 54 254WSS-X

**94.9% of Lockheed's 50,000
employees are enrolled
in the Payroll Savings Plan**



ROBERT E. GROSS

President, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation

National Chairman, 1953 Aircraft
Industry Payroll Savings Drive

"A man's personal economic security is the sum of his own diligent effort, a financially sound government and a systematic savings plan. He has the earnings and he has the government that can protect the individual. However, human nature being what it is, not everyone maintains a systematic plan of savings. So here is a plan designed to help the employee—the Payroll Savings Plan, whereby his company will regularly invest a part of his earnings (he specifies the amount) in United States Savings Bonds, America's safest form of investment. We at Lockheed have endorsed and encouraged this plan because we know what it does to assure security—both individual and national."

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation recently conducted a person-to-person canvass that put a Payroll Savings Application Blank in the hands of every employee of Lockheed's eleven plants in Southern California. At the conclusion of this one-week campaign, 36,419 of the 38,037 employees—95.7%—had signed up on the Payroll Savings Plan. Three of the eleven plants achieved 100% enrollment.

Lockheed's 95.7% in the Southern California plants is the highest employee participation of any company or group of this size this year. The previous national record in the aviation industry—92%—was set by Lockheed's Georgia Division in April, 1953. Of Lockheed's total payroll—50,000 men and women—94.9% are building ". . . security—both individual and national" by systematic investment in U.S. Savings Bonds.

45,000 companies operate Payroll Savings Plans. In many of these companies employee participation ranges from 60% to 80%; in some, it is even higher. On the basis of Payroll

Savings Records, it is safe to estimate that 60% or more of the personnel of a company will join the Payroll Savings Plan—

—if the many personal benefits of the Payroll Savings Plan are properly presented to them by management.

—if they are shown how their monthly investment in Savings Bonds contributes to national stability by adding to our reservoir of future purchasing power —\$35.5 billion—the cash value of outstanding Series E Bonds—the kind purchased by Payroll Savers.

Your State Director, U.S. Treasury Department, is ready to help you build a 60%, 70% or 80% Payroll Savings Plan. He'll explain how easy it is to conduct a simple person-to-person canvass and will furnish all the printed matter, posters, etc. Phone, wire or write today to Savings Bond Division, U.S. Treasury Department, Suite 700, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

The United States Government does not pay for this advertisement. It is donated by this publication in cooperation with the Advertising Council and the Magazine Publishers of America.

